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VOL. IV NO. 112 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Ton
16th May	Kashmir * ..	9000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th ,,	Caledonia ..	9000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th ,,	Nagova ..	7000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The Medical inspection of Passengers by the Kashmir will take place at 10-30 a.m. at the Ballard Pier on Tuesday the 16th May, and the steamer will sail soon after.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
13th May	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*16th ,,	Lunga ..	Karachi Coasting,
*15th ,,	Pundua ..	For Mombasa Z'bar only.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 25th May	Malda ..	7884

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Single	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	823	420	630
London via Marseilles	680	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	V Kobavashi	4625	7th May	18th May
Totomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	3412	15th May	27th May
Mavori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	28th May
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	12th May
Awa Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	15th May	25th May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Sonekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

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Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. [illegible]

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticoria		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent, per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASITADAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkg
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELLISSON & CO.—Try once your chance for an honest servant with this Servant Registry Curiosities' Dealers, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1090

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

SPECIFIC FOR GIVING UP OPIUM HABIT.—Guaranteed painless, harmless, radical cure in two weeks. Rs. 6 per week. Two days treatment gratis for trial. SRI WORKS. Beadon Square (Calcutta.) 4085.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

TO RACING MEN.—Advertiser, who is now at home to select and import for himself a couple of Thoroughbreds, is prepared to purchase also for others. Particulars from Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4067

INDIAN MUSIC Vocal and Instrumental (on Harmonium, Sitar and Dilruba) imparted at reasonable fees at residence. Highest credentials. Proficiency according to aptitude. Prospectus from Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4001

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SMART HARD-WORKING SOLICITOR to serve as an Assistant in a Solicitors firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

WANTED.—CHEESE and BEAM DYEING MACHINES new or second-hand. Apply with full particulars to the AGENTS, JUBILEE MILLS, Ahmedabad. 4072

WANTED.—Sub-asst. Surgeon for the R. and K. Ry. Salary Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 Travelling Allowance.—Apply with diploma and other testimonials to P.M.O., and K.Ry., Bareilly. 1092

WANTED.—Lady's Saddle C. and W., 23—24in., good condition, approval essential, suitable for horse 15-2. Mrs. FISHER, c/o Major F. FISHER, 98th Infantry, Saugor, C. P. 1090

WANTED.—A Church of England Indian Christian Headmaster, graduate, Salary Rs. 150 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p.m. to 200 p.m. Free quarters.—Apply The PRINCIPAL, C. M. S. High School, Jabalpur, C. P. 1091

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED—A whole time Diplomaed LADY DOCTOR and a GENTLEMAN DOCTOR for an up-country Charitable Hospital and Dispensary, on starting salary Rs. 150/ and Rs. 75/ respectively with free quarters; private practice under approved conditions permitted; will have to enter into two years agreement: one having long experience and ready to take immediate charge to apply stating age and experience and nationality to Box No. 854 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4091

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
President Godhra Municipality.
4017

WANTED.—For Patna College a temporary Professor of English on Rs. 500 per month for about one year. Only graduates educated in Great Britain and specially qualified in English literature need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd of June 1916. The selected candidate will be required to join his post on the 17th July 1916.

J. G. JENNINGS,
Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.
1095

WANTED

WANTED.—Nurse, 2 children 6 years and 15 months. Bearer kept.—Apply with full particulars. Mrs. FLOWERS, The Hermitage, Mussoorie. 1093

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED.—A SALESMAN for Mill, give qualifications, experience and terms required, send testimonials. Apply to Box No. 850 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4081.

WANTED.—Smart young CLERKS for a local Bank. Good handwriting and reference necessary. Pay Rs. 30/ with prospects. Apply to Box No. 852 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4086.

WANTED.—Very neat TRACER for architectural drawings, salary according to qualifications and certificate of works. Apply to Box No. 853 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4090.

WANTED.—An energetic FIRE INSURANCE CANVASSER. Apply with full particulars of previous experience, references and salary required to Box No. 851 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4084

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL JUBBUPORE.—Wanted in July 1916, an Assistant Mistress for the above school. French and Drawing essential. Salary 100—10—120.—Apply with copies of testimonial to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 1094

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4087.

FOR SALE.—1915 INDIAN 5 H. P. MOTOR CYCLE, 3 speed, with wicker Side Car, complete with lamp, horn and tools. Rs. 900/. Apply to The AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 4088

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 4 Gent's Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, Leather quarter lined, toe capped medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in all sizes from 6 to 10. Reliable and a marvel of cheapness. Price Rs. 4-14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—616 pairs R44, Gent's Tan Pebble Grain Tie Shoes, bark soles, screwed, Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 only. Sale price Rs 2-8 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER, CO., Pallavaram, Madras. 612—2

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans, Apollo Bunder. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035.

TO LET.—For Parsees, 3rd Floor of a newly built building, opp. Gandharwa Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, with electric light, fans, and on up-to-date. Sanitary arrangements. Apply sharp WITHIN. 1080

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4000

NOTICES

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 28th April to the 11th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1916. 3951

NOTICE.

DECCAN BANK (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to lease out the Gadag Mills and premises for one year certain. The plant and machinery may be inspected at Gadag. Tenders are invited to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1916. Two good and sound sureties should be given for payment of the amount of the lease.

Poona, 25th April, 1916.

ICHHARAM B.
L. M. DESHPANDE,
Liquidators.
3959.

NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 31st May 1916 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of the following boats belonging to the Collector of Salt Revenue: —

No.	Name.	Description.	When built.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.	Draft.
1	Eagle ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	37	4′ 6″ Ford. 5′ 0″ Aft.
2	Evelyn ..	Do. ..	1891	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
3	Falcon ..	Do. ..	1876	55′ 6″	12′ 0″	..	36	3′ 0″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
4	Osprey ..	Fore and Aft rigged Schooner.	1873	45′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	24	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
5	Petrel ..	Lateen Rig ..	1877	35′ 0″	8′ 0″	..	10	4′ 0″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
6	Seagull ..	Do. ..	1877	55′ 0″	12′ 0″	..	36	4′ 6″ F. 5′ 0″ A.
7	Swallow ..	Do. ..	1898-99	41′ 0″	13′ 0″	..	28	3′ 6″ F. 4′ 0″ A.
8	Pilot ..	Country Rigging	1877	47′ 2″	11′ 6″	3′	13	3
9	Thana Gig ..	Do. ..	1902	27′ 5″	6′ 5″	2′	3	1¼

Purchaser must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within fortnight of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender; balance within a fortnight of purchase and before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. would be forfeited for the benefit of the Crown and the launch resold.

Application to view the vessel may be made to the Staff Officer of this Yard.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th April 1916.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL METING of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolutions be passed as Extraordinary Resolutions by the required majority, the same will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1916.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The Draft of the New Agreement is open to inspection at the Company's Registered Office between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The Resolutions above referred to shall read as follows:—

(1) That Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. the Company's Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, having proposed to cancel the present agreement and to substitute new one—

Resolved that this meeting agrees to the cancellation of the now existing agreement between the Company and the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and approves of the new Agreement, the draft of which is submitted to this meeting and identified by the signature of the Chairman, and the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to execute under the seal of the Company an agreement in terms of the said draft.

(2) That Article 91 and the Schedule therein referred to be cancelled. That the following Article be substituted for Article 91, namely:—

"That the persons now constituting the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., be appointed the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company for a term of 40 years commencing from the 1st day of July, 1916, and otherwise in terms of the Agreement now submitted to this meeting and approved by them and a copy of which is set out in the Schedule hereto."

(3) That the following Article be substituted for Article 91 (a), viz.:—

"91 (a) That the remuneration of the said Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents shall be a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the annual profits of the Company (after deducting all working expenses and all interest but without making any deduction on account of depreciation) with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 40,000 per annum, such remuneration to commence from the 1st July 1916."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANDRAO BHAI PATEL, a landed proprietor late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a married man who resided at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay deceased.

CHAMPOOBAI, widow of the said ANANDRAO BHAI PATEL the executrix according to the tenor of the Will of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.

The 3rd day of May, 1916.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4089

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATE students in Philosophy, who may have secured Honours, or hope to secure them this year, at any of the Indian Universities, for Research Fellowships at the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE, which is going to be opened in June 1916 at AMALNER, East Khandesh. Junior Fellowships for Honours B. A.s will carry from 50 to 60 Rs. each, and Senior Fellowships for M. A.s from 75 to 90 Rs. each, per month, according to qualifications. There will be, on the whole, Six Fellows to be elected for the current year. The Fellowships will be given in the first instance for one year, but may be extended for two or three or more years according to the output of work. Special attention will have to be given to the comparative study of Indian and European Philosophy. All facilities in the shape of a Library and Lectures will be provided for the Junior Fellows to enable them to appear for the M. A. Examination in Philosophy; while Senior Fellows will be required to study the important text-books in Indian Philosophy, mainly from the original sources, and to produce a respectable thesis at the end of their course. Work will commence on the 1st of July, and arrangements will be made for the residence of Fellows at the Institute. Applications with all necessary testimonials will be received up to the 10th of June. Only those who have special qualifications in Philosophy, or a special liking for it, need apply.

MOTILAL MANECHAND ALIAS PRATAPSHET,
Organiser, Institute of Philosophy Amalner, East Khandesh.

7th May, 1916. 4066

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in India, as well as out of India, to understand that we, the undersigned partners of Messrs. Jagjiwandas Dwarkadas and Co., of 11, Bibijan Street, Bombay 3, conducting business as Shipping Agents, and, General Commission Agents and as Co-owners of a Button Factory, situate at Kalbadevi Road, under the name and style of the abovementioned Co., have voluntarily separated from one another from the 27th day of April, 1916.

It is agreed that Mr. Jagjiwandas Narayandas Mehta, will work hereafter under the name and style of "Jagjiwandas Narayandas Mehta," as Commission Agent and the remaining partners, viz., Mr. Gangadas Mulji Gordia, Dwarkadas Mulji Gordia, and Jagmohandas Makanji Vora, will hereafter work under the name and style of "Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co." as Shipping Agents, and as Co-owners of Button Factory. The firm of Messrs. Jagjiwandas Dwarkadas and Co. have therefore ceased to exist. If, any Gentleman, Merchants or Firm therefore, deal, hereafter with any of the undersigned partners in the name and style of Messrs. Jagjiwandas Dwarkadas and Co. will do the same at his or their own risk and responsibility.

JAGJIVANDAS NARAYAN MEHTA,
GANGADAS MOOLJEE GORDIA,
JAGMOHANDAS MAKANJI VORA,
DWARKADAS MOOLJI GORODIA.

Bombay, dated 8th May, 1916. 4089

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DWARKANATH JUGONNATH DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited for purchase in one or more lots of a valuable immoveable property belonging to the abovenamed deceased and situated at Andheri. The property consists of about 6,900 square yards of land fronting on Gundowli Road, close to the Railway Station with a pucca built house and a garden including a well and about 50 mangoe trees, and other fruit-bearing trees.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4062.

GOVERNMENT

AUDITORS' EXAMINATIONS.

For Particulars Apply

THE LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE
RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNMENT
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, WARLEE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 374 of 1904.

Vizbhookhandas Jadoosha .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Sadanand Narayan and others...Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under the instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Vizbhookhandas, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by the consent decree absolute dated the 29th day of November, 1915, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned building plots on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Batty Field land or ground, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,924 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 234/15, New Nos. 12214 12788, and New Survey No. 1/3154, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in G. Ward under Ward No. 1084, and Street No. 88, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, on or towards the South partly by the property of Damoder Bafajee, and partly by the said Haines Road, on or towards the East by the property of Trimbuck Juggonnath, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ganoba Washwanath and partly by the property of Bhasker Govindjee.

LOT NO. 2.

To be sold immediately after Lot No. 1 is sold.

All the following Fazandari pieces of the land are situate at Warlee Road, Sambhu Mahadeo Pakhadi:—

	Admeasurement Sq. Yards.	New Survey No.
1stly	152	3/3097
2ndly	44	4/3297
3rdly	579	8-10/3297
4thly	79	6/3297
5thly	85	9/3297
6thly	237	7/3297

Full particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers, where the private offers will also be received.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

29 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND RING AND DIAMOND WATCH GUARD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Premchand Devichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferalli Fazelbhai Gulam Husein Vazir and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under and by virtue of a Consent Decree dated the 16th day of August 1915 wherein the Mortgagees were the Plaintiffs and the Mortgagor and another were the Defendants, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th day of May 1916, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms opposite the Post Office No. 20 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Gold Ring set with very valuable Diamond about 6¼ Rutties.

1 Gold Watch Guard set with very valuable Diamonds about 30 Rutties.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and the lots taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street,

AUCTION SALE OF 60 KEGS COAL TAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at the open space at old Bardan Lane (where the goods are lying) by order of Sheth Narsey Monji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Velji Devchand.

60 Kegs Coal Tar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 11th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

Auctioneers,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, made-to-order iron safes, old china vases, Persian carpets, and jewellery of brilliants, diamonds, pearls, ruby, &c.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction rooms opposite Bank of Bombay teakwood furniture such as single and double door almirahs, dressing tables, washing tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, tile teapoys, leather sofas and easy chairs; Persian carpets, bookstands, 3 made-to-order iron safes and jewellery such as brilliants and diamond rings, pearl bangles, riofuls, earrings, &c.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. A. Fatterlly:—

102 assorted watches will be sold separately.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Byramji Edulji Bungally one Gramophone and 3 dozen records and one English Harmonium.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE OF THE SUCCESSFUL FILM

"JEWEL"

Which has attracted all class of citizens since last Sunday and has evoked universal admiration. It is a splendid example of the perfect upbringing of a child who shed sunshine wherever she went.

"TEARS AND SUNSHINE"

An amusing light-and-shadb film study showing how the grief of a widow and widower at the loss of their mates gave way to gladness at the opportunity of remating, and how the children aided in the comedy.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: As. 1-8, and Re. 1, As. 8, and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

The plot of "JEWEL" being very instructive the programme of this week will be handed free to any student applying for it. Instructors in Charity Schools and religious institutions can apply for free invitations for students to witness this film.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!

Bill composed of films by Pathe and Universal Film Coy. The two greatest Film Companies in the world.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST PROGRAMME EVER SHOWN IN INDIA.

ON A PAR WITH ANY LONDON THEATRE

Kirloskar Dramatic Co.

RIPON THEATRE

BOMBAY

WILL STAGE

at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 13th May, 1916,

The New Pouranic Sangit Drama By Mr. Kolhatkar

SUNDOPSUND

and on

Sunday, the 14th May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. under special instructions of their patrons,

The Urdu Sangit new play called

TAJEWAPHA

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE

The last episode of the famous "Exploits."

ALSO

THE FRUIT OF FOLLY

11th Drama of "Who Pays?"

AND

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

LOOK OUT ON

SATURDAY, 20TH MAY 1916.

NEAL OF THE NAVY

The finest picture ever shown by us

NEXT WEEK

A GREAT PATHE GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

"AT BAY"

In 5 Parts

Featuring the emotional Actress

FLORENCE REED

Who weeps the real tears.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. nightly. Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 5 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.

The most artistic and clever dancing act touring

THE DICK AND DOROTHY TRIO

Whirlwind dancers from the Hippodrome, London.

THE ACME OF FRESHNESS, YOUTH, BEAUTY AND ORIGINALITY.

EXCELSIOR COMEDIES : EXCELSIOR DRAMAS.

NEXT WEEK: The longest and most uproarious comedy ever produced.

CHARLES CHAPLIN IN A 6 PART COMEDY
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OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN.

8 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

RS. 2,000

TIME : 6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 9th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	100
" " Imports	.. ..	8,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	8.29 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. .. ..	11.33—1
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July	12.79—1
	Oct.	12.96—1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	12.67—1
	Oct. ..	12.76 unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Total Imports 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	8.02	
May-June	8.01	—1
June-July	7.98	
July-Aug.	7.96	
Aug.-Sept.	7.92	
Sept.-Oct.	7.88	
Oct.-Nov.	7.83	
Nov.-Dec.	7.77	
Dec.-Jan.	7.74	Unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.73	
Feb.-Mar.	7.73	
March-April	7.73	
April-May	7.73	
May-June	..	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May.	8.06	
May-June.	8.05	
June-July	8.02	
July-Aug.	8.00	
Aug.-Sept.	7.95	
Sept.-Oct.	7.91	+3
Oct.-Nov.	7.86	
Nov.-Dec.	7.80	
Dec.-Jan.	7.77	
Jan.-Feb.	7.76	
Feb.-March	7.76	
March-April	7.76	+4
April-May	7.76	
May-June	7.75	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.34+2
November	11.14+2
January	11.01+3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 9th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	6.10
" " Fully Good	..	6.25
" " Fine ..	..	6.40
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.45
" " " Fine	..	6.75
" Broach, Good..	..	7.85
" " Fully Good	..	8.00
" " Fine ..	..	8.15
" Scinde Good	..	6.05
" " Fully Good	..	6.20
" " Fine	..	6.35

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 9th.

The Tone of Manchester Cloth Market is steady with a fair Indian demand.

The Tone of Yarns is without any change and moderate demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York May 8th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
" to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York July	12.72—3
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.89—1
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.90—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.38 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.63—1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.72+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bill. ..	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars ..	74⅛

New York, May 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York, July	13.02
Previous closing price	12.72
Futures at New York, Oct.	13.19
Previous closing price	12.89
Spot Cotton at New York	13.05
Previous price	12.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.38
Previous price	12.38
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.96
Previous price	12.63
Futures at New Orleans, Oct.	13.00
Previous price	12.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	73¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 1/16—⅝

Closing Tone of Silver:—Profit taking Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅝	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5	
" " " " 6 "	5½	
Interest day to day loans	3½	
" 7 day market loans	4	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct., value.	21
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., value.	21/11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct., value.	23
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct., value.	23/11½

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, May-June, buyers. 72

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 10.

The market to-day opened with new Broach Rs. 293 and has since ruled easy in spite of firmer advices from Home.

Some business was reported in the bazaar in new Broach and a small line was reported in May Khandeish.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola, May,	255½
Fine Akola July	262½
Fine Broach, May	281

NEW CORPS 1917.

Fully Good Bengal, January,	228
Good Broach, April,	293

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 10th 1916.—5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	228	..25th Jan.'17
Bengals (M.G.)	238	228	216	..Ready
	..	226	..	..May
	..	221	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	221	210	..Ready
	..	217	..	..May
Khandesh(MG.)	..	244	230	..Ready&May
	..	248	..	..July
Jaina (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	246	..Ready
Parsee (M.G.)	..	..	278	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	333Ready
Fair Staple	..	..	..	327 May/June
Akola-Khgm.	..	256	248	..Ready&May
Karanja(M.G.)	..	263	..	..July
	..	267	..	..25th Jan.'17
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	255	247	..Ready
	..	252	..	..May
Dhamangaum	..	258	250	..Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	256	..	..May
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	261	253	..Ready
	..	259	..	..May
Nagpore	..	267	259	..Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	265	..	..May
Wardha Hinghat. (M. G.)	..	267	259	..Ready
	..	265	..	..May
	..	285	281	278Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	281	..	..May
	..	286	..	..July
	..	..	..	293 25thApr.'17
Surat (M. G.)	..	355	..	..Ready
Mathia (M. G.)	..	242	230	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	315 Ready
	..	..	..	296 May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	316 Ready
	..	..	..	302 May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	318 Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	299 May/June
	..	..	..	292 May/June
Compta. (M.G.)	..	..	..	325 Ready
	..	..	..	317 May/June
Wadhwan (M. G.)	..	300	..	.. Ready
(H. G.)	..	290	..	.. Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th May 1916:—

Cotton	11,176 Bales.
Wheat	26,100 cwts.
Linseed	44,010 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,759 "
Ginjellyseed	1,707 "
Poppyseed	4,662 "
Groundnuts	2,141 "
Castorseed	3,386 "
Rice	13,740 "
Myrabollams	14,023 "
Cottonseed	8,041 "
Mowraseed	256 "
Gram	13,714 "
Joowar	8,500 "
Barley	19,158 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay May 10th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	35 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 7 0	5 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 1 0	7 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ..	39 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 5 0	4 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	5 15 3	
Linseed May	7 12 6	

Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet ..... Rs. 24-8, B. T.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 ¼d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. June.

Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7.16d.

Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	19.5¼.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	163½.
Do. Shanghai	226.
Do. Yokohama	153¾.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	26-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79-14.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 10.

There was no feature of importance with respect to the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day. The rates stood almost unchanged.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares did not record any fluctuations to-day. The quotation fluctuated within the range of Rs. 10.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 498½ to Rs. 511½, Standards from Rs. 1,232½ to Rs 1,235, Madhavji from Rs. 1,490 to Rs. 1,500, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,722½ X. D. to Rs. 1,740 X. D. and Centrals from Rs. 2,225 to Rs. 2,240.

Simplex changed hands at Rs. 445 for cash

Currimbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 272½ to Rs. 265.

Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 277½, Swans to Rs. 240 and Edward Sassoons to Rs. 190.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 65½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 242½

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 500 and Central Provinces at Rs. 114.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 249 closed at Rs. 247.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 890.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,445 for June.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 177½ and Rs. 180. Deferred opened at Rs. 692½ declined to Rs. 677½ but closed at Rs. 690 (sellers).

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the Vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99¼.

THE P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

The P. and O. interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum recently announced, compares with an interim at the rate of 10 per cent. a year ago, which was in turn better than that for the preceding year, because it was paid free of tax, writes "The Times." The practice of paying the dividend tax-free was introduced a year ago as a result of the fusion with the British India Company, since new P. and O. stock was accepted by the British India shareholders on the assumption that the total distribution would be 15 per cent., and they had been in the habit of receiving their dividends tax-free. A year ago the tax was 2s. 6d. in the pound, and with the rise in the tax the cost to the company is considerably more. Another change made last year was to pay the dividend of 10 per cent. in two equal instalments and the bonus 5 per cent. with the final payment of 5 per cent., instead of distributing 3½ per cent. as an interim and 6½ per cent. as a final dividend when the bonus was paid. For many years the finance of the P. and O. Company was extremely conservative, and there is no reason to suppose that the change in the chairmanship a year ago implies a policy of fluctuating dividends. If last year's practice is followed of paying the dividends in equal instalments, the distribution for the whole year will be 12 per cent., together with the bonus of 5 per cent.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 6th May, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 6th May, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	21,70,600	1,10,49,700
A. D. C. Rly. ..	60,200	2,80,700
B. K. Rly ..	4,300	21,000
C. B. Rly. ..	12,800	55,600
Total ..	22,47,900	1,14,07,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 6th May, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,32,125	95,06,065
A. D. C. Rly. ..	62,012	2,57,071
B. K. Rly. ..	3,459	12,618
C. B. Rly. ..	5,419	22,567
Total ..	19,03,015	97,98,321
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 3,38,475	+15,43,635
A. D. C. Rly.	— 1,812	+ 23,629
B. K. Rly. .	+ 841	+ 8,382
C. B. Rly. .	+ 7,381	+ 33,033

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 6th May, 1916 ..	12,100	67,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 6th May, 1915 ..	6,577	36,267
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 5,523	+ 30,833

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 6th May, 1916. ..	2,900	14,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 6th May, 1915. ..	2,418	9,757
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 482	+ 4,343

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on April 13th, say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been largely in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

April 6, £300,600 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.

April 11, £1,000,000 in bar gold.

April 12, £951,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

April 6, £1,000 in bar gold.

April 10, £196,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

April 10, £40,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

April 11, £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.

April 12, £202,000 in bar gold.

During the week the net increase amounted to £1,736,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of March, 1916, amounted to £3,384,121, as compared with £3,202,514 in March, 1915, and £3,201,063 in February, 1916.

The net export of gold from India for the month of March, 1916, was about £1,827,700.

The following tables are taken from the report by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint for 1914.

Issues of Gold Coin, in 1914:—

Royal Mint, London:—Sovereigns 11,591,170, half-sovereigns 3,625,000. Total 15,126,170.

Sydney:—Sovereigns 1,774,000, half-sovereigns 161,000. Total 1,935,000.

Melbourne:—Sovereigns 2,012,029. Total 2,012,029.

Perth:—Sovereigns 4,815,996. Total 4,815,996.

Ottawa:—9,077. Total 9,077.

Grand Total:—Sovereigns 20,112,272. Half-sovereigns 3,786,000. Total 23,898,272.

The following table shows the amount of Imperial gold coin held by Banks (including the Bank of England) in the United Kingdom on the last week day in June each year:—

Since 1907:—
1907, Saturday, £33,206,802.
1908, Tuesday, £50,339,167.
1909, Wednesday, £49,221,074.
1910, Thursday, £44,214,1/3.
1911, Friday, £54,009,977.
1912, Saturday, £60,640,681.
1913, Monday, £69,524,127.
1914, Tuesday, £82,794,963.

SILVER.

The strong tone of the Market has again been shown by a substantial advance in rates.

The price was temporarily checked at 29 7/16d., but resumed its forward movement on the 10th instant, and rose successively by varying fractions until to-day 30d., has been recorded, the highest quotation fixed since October, 1907.

Coinage demand has again been active during the week, and there have been some re-sales on the part of the Indian Bazaars and elsewhere. The Market is now practically swept clean of such holdings.

The defection of other Chinese provinces from the Central Government will not render stocks in China more mobile, and renders assistance from China doubtful, even though higher rates be reached.

Appended will be found statistics of imports and exports for the first three months of 1914, 1915 and 1916:—

Imports. Three months ended 31st March:—
Ounces Troy:—22,449,046, 1914; 26,105,164, 1915; 22,442,691, 1916.

Exports. Three months ended 31st March:—
Ounces Troy:—29,267,060, 1914; 20,795,907, 1915; 12,214,273, 1916.

It will be observed how closely the weight of silver received in the first three months of the present year approximates that in the similar pre-war months of 1914.

On the other hand the successive falls in the respective export totals are very noticeable. In the case of this year's figures, the reduction was owing to the exports to India being 11,543,597 ounces less than in the same period of last year.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable, give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation:—6,591, March 22; 6,722, March 31; 6,634, April 7.

Reserve in silver coin:—2,215, March 22; 2,306, March 31; 2,217, April 7.

Gold coin and bullion:—1,259, March 22; 1,224, March 31; 1,225, April 7.

Gold in England:—1,192, March 22; 1,192, March 31; 1,192, April 7.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,400 bars as compared with 3,700 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on March 17th, 1916, consisted of 1,302 bars and about 41,000,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with 1,405 bars and about 42,500,000 ounces in sycee on March 3, 1916.

A shipment of 380,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

April 7, 29 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 8, 29 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 10, 29 11/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 11, 29 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 12, 29 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 13, 30 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 29.690.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

French gold coin per oz., nominal.

U. S. A. gold coin per oz., nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 9/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th May 1916, was 30.065 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	10	m 3 58	23 4	10	m 9 37	19 4
		4 48a	25 2		11 57a	20 7
Thur.	11	m 5 15	23 3	11	m 10 58	20 0
		5 49a	25 0			
Fri.	12	m 6 37	23 3	12	m 1 5	19 10
		6 50a	25 2		0 35a	20 2
Sat.	13	m 7 53	24 7	13	m 1 49	18 11
		7 49a	25 8		1 45a	19 10
Sun.	14	m 8 54	25 9	14	m 2 29	17 9
		8 41a	26 0		2 43a	19 7
Mon.	15	m 9 47	12 11	15	m 3 5	2 6
		9 27a	12 6		3 31a	5 3
Tues.	16	m 10 33	23 1	16	m 3 45	15 5
		10 13a	26 11		4 21a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
" 10 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 11 (Thursday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 12 (Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 13 (Saturday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 14 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 15 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 4m.	" 7h. 6m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58.9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41.5m. p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Treacher and Co., Ltd., was held at their offices on Esplanade Road, yesterday, with Mr. H. E. Warden in the chair.

The Chairman explaining the position of the company, said that since their annual meeting they had made distributions of Rs. 125 per share and Rs. 100 per share, out of the reserve funds, which involved a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively and that altogether Rs. 4,50.000 had been distributed out of the reserve funds.

The company was able to pay Rs. 100 per share without touching certain securities they had on hand. At present Rs. 80,000 were lying on their hands, and another sum of Rs. 80,000 was deposited in banks. thus making a total of Rs. 1,60,000. They had received Rs. 1,00,000 as earnest money from the Mercantile Bank on Rs. 7,50,000 for which they had purchased the buildings. The balance was expected in two months of which brokerage at 2 per cent. amounting to Rs. 15,000 and other conveyance and legal charges would carry away about Rs. 20,000. Finally, each shareholder would get about Rs. 850 per share as against Rs. 425, the value some six months back. Then certain alterations with regard to the Company's regulations were suggested.

The principal resolution adopted, was that the following be added to Article 6A:—"That the company may reduce its capital in any manner for the time being authorised by Law."

Mr. S. N. Gazdar's work on behalf of the company was spoken highly of and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks.

EDWARD SASSOON MILLS.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Edward Sassoon Mills was held yesterday with Mr. A. G. Raymond in the chair.

The directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts were adopted. The net gain for the year was Rs. 1,30,407-12-11 which added to the amount brought forward from the previous year's profit, Rs. 4,495-10-1, made available for distribution Rs. 1,34,903-7-0. After alloting the sums for the depreciation account, bonus to staff and carrying forward to the coming year's account, a dividend of Rs. 10 per share was arrived at.

MEYER SASSOON MILLS.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Meyer Sassoon Mills was held yesterday with Mr. A. J. Raymond in the chair.

The report of the Directors and the audited statements of accounts were adopted. The Mill derived a profit of Rs. 1,28,303-15-4 which after being utilised towards writing off previous losses of Rs. 2,33,635-15-11 left a net gain of Rs. 1,05,332-0-7.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors.

A BUDDHIST'S APPEAL.

NEW TYPE OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

A new variety of the conscientious objector came before the House of Commons section of the Appeal Tribunal on April 11. The applicant was a bank clerk, aged forty, who claimed to be a follower of Buddha.

The applicant (for whom Mr. Pooley appeared) said he had adopted the religion of a "Yellow Robed Ascetic of India," having studied under a Mahatma, and he was eventually initiated into the Buddhist faith. Buddhists did not take animal or bird life, and that was why he did not shoot, fish, and that sort of thing.

It was also against the Buddhist faith to take up arms.

Mr. Pooley explained, in reply to the chairman, that a Mahatma was a wise man—one of those who came from the East. The applicant, he said, must not lie nor commit adultery.

The applicant explained that a Mahatma was in the position of a high priest. He was an ascetic.

The Chairman: How do you know he exists?

Applicant: I have books of his.

The Chairman: You have never met him personally?

Applicant: Yes, in 1907. He was in England.

The Chairman: Did he tell you it was wrong to have anything to do with military service?

The Applicant: Yes, I am sure of it.

The chairman asked whether the applicant ate meat, and he replied that he did.

The chairman having pointed out that thousands of Buddhists were fighting ordered non-combatant service.

OFFICIAL BEER.

The British Liquor Control Board are delighted with a new non-alcoholic beer they have discovered, says the "Daily Mail." They intend to push its sale in all the public-houses they now own—two at Enfield and several in one area in Scotland.

The Board have asked the brewers to send a supply to the House of Commons so that M.P.s may taste it. "It smells like beer, it looks like beer, and tastes like beer," said a member of the Board yesterday. "The only difference is in the headache."

"One workman, a test case," said Mr. Philip Snowden, "drank twenty pint bottles. He was not the least intoxicated, but felt rather full."

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.

Palamcotta	Handcock		Durban
Meteor	Remmerssen		Balik Papan
Huntscastle	Griffiths		Hull
Standard	Johannessen		Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading.

Steamer	Nagoya		for	China
,,	Pundua	(to arrive)	for	Durban
,,	Jahangir	(to arrive)	for	Aden
,,	City of Birmingham		for	Liverpool

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,845 tons, Captain J. Remmerssen, left Bombay, on Wednesday for Balik Papan, in ballast.

S. S. Huntscastle:—The steamer Huntscastle, 3,482 tons, Captain J. N. Griffiths, sailed on Wednesday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Standard:—The steamer Standard, 894 tons, Captain Johannessen, left Bombay on Wednesday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 5th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Kunajiri Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 9th instant.

Wednesday, 10th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Dandolo	Questa	Italian Mail Steamer
B.	Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
F.	Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
P.	Glentruin	Macknes	L. D. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Alderney	Graham	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Sa dar	Weeks	P. O. S. N. Co
7	Saigon Maru	Yamamato	O. S. a.
b	Iacha	Tilin	M.
9	Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
10 & 11	City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co
12	Marengo	Easton	J. Finlay & Co
15	Rowen	Wilson	L. M. & Co
16	Babrein		J. M. & C.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Nagova	Garwood	P. & O. Co
4	Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
5	Cayeasa	Logan	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Jeraadhu	Abdo	J. Bhimji
Red Sea	Cable	S. W. & Co
Mantua	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Rhamair	Greenshiel	P. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 10.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 13,500 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 1,980 cwts. peas, Ram Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia (s) 677 casks goat skins, E. N. Stem.

Kashmir (s) 50 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

Alderney (s) 556 casks goat skins, E. N. Stem.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 19,840 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Prier De Soune and Co.; 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 82 bales cotton yarn waste, R. Desai and Co.; 312 bales cotton clean waste, A. B. Kursondas and Co.; 62 bales cotton, John Bruce Murray and Sons; 73 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 2 packages woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co.; 1,782 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 35 cases bristles, A. H. Wheeler and Co.; 450 cwts. tamarind, A. H. Bundally; 5 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 30 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 53 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 175 cwts. turmeric, G. B. Harji; 33 cwts. nux vomica, M. A. Kayum; 1 package woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 44 cwts. wolfram ore, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 7 bales calf skins, A. Abdoola and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

City of Birmingham (s) 375 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, G. Veerji and Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, G. Veerji and Co.; 33 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 31 bales wool, C. Ramsaroop; 300 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 300 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Alderney (s) 120 cwts. nux vomica, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 115 cwts. turmeric, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 505 cwts. turmeric balls, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 138 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 88 cwts. euphorbins pelulifera, M. Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwts. turmeric, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Marengo (s) 2,120 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 26 bales sheep skins, Osman Hassan and Co.; 40 bales sheep skins, C. Abdul Hakim and Co.; 40 cwts. Colombo roots, A. Mahomedally; 185 cwts. myrabolams, D. M. Basrai; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 360 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 3 cases perfumery oil, Mohsin Mahomod; 200 cwts. old scrap iron, M. A. Kayum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 806 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 512 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 1,264 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 lbs. cardamoms, Peerbux Khodabux.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 138 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 325 cwts. myrabolams, R. Damji and Co.; 40 cwts. sharkfins, K. Fazalbhoy; 6 cwts. coplate, A. Mahomedally; 19 cwts. karoo kutki, A. Mahomedally; 40 lbs. saffron, A. Mahomedally; 309 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 138 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 224 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 12 cwts. buffalo pickers, H. M. Jacob and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Nagoya (s) 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

Malta (s) 200 bales cotton, Brnel and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 19 cwts. Colombo roots, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 238 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 496 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,197 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

May 10.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—3 cases rugs, 3 cases silver assayes, 4 boxes gold coin, 3 cases currency notes, 1 case boots, 1 bale twist, 6 bundles ivory, 91 bundles broken casks.

S. S. Sardar from Bahrein, Agents H. S. Snoostary and Co.—24 bundles specie, 3 bundles skin, 1 tin pearls, 23 bundles attari, 27 bundles dry fish, 42 bags almonds, 27 bags almond seeds, 1 bundle sea foam, 60 bags raisins, 5 bags cummin seed, 37 bags pistachews, 14 cases 3 jottas 1 bag 4 bundles asefotida, 47 bundles wool, 380 bundles mudder roots.

S. S. Meteor from Balik Papan, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,800 tons 300 drums kerosine oil, 1,681 tons liquid fuel, 40 casks grease.

S. S. Dandalo from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.—27 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases mineral water, 456 cases cotton goods, 45 cases paper, 5 cases 4 casks aniline dye, 15 casks Glauber salts, 100 cases milk, 50 cases glue, 25 cases mentals, 75 barrels flooring tiles, 5 cases twine, 10 cases motor car, 53 cases vermouth, 100 cases dry colour, 21 bales canvas, 19 cases olive oil, 77 cases silk yarn, 137 cases cotton and silk goods, 39 cases gold tones, 48 cases talking machine, 6 cases woollen goods, 5 packages soaps, 19 cases provisions, 200 barrels earth, 30 casks tartaric acid, 3 packages conner, 112 bales hides, 35 bundles skins, 8 packages ivory, 3 packages zinc, 4 packages brass, 2 packages specie, 20 casks pumice stone, 2 cases perfumery, 6 cases wine, 76 cases mixed piece-goods, 2 cases cigarettes.

S. S. Bombay Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—88 cases cotton goods, 5 cases monssaline, 6 bales 81 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases umbrella, 33 cases spun silk, 510 cases bleaching powder, 320 casks 100 cases sulphate of iron, 2,183 bags sugar, 9 cases rubber goods, 2 cases woollen yarn, 4 cases Berlin wool, 100 cases biscuits, 41 cases umbrella furniture, 5 bales cotton shirting, 310 drums red lead, 10 cases knitted goods, 605 cases beer, 626 cases porcelainware, 146 packages 455 pieces tumbler, 155 bales cotton drill, 45 cases enamelware, 1 case hair dye, 5 cases spectacles, 3 cases antimonyware, 6 cases soap, 2 cases aluminiumware, 21 cases sewing machine oil, 44 cases nickleware, 6 cases perfumery, 220 bags starch, 200 casks green copper, 69 cases glass chimney, 21 cases glass globes, 10 cases glass beads, 24 cases glass bangles, 1 case silk goods, 5 cases glass jars, 3 cases paper, 13 cases glass tumbler, 77 rolls matting, 100 bags green peas, 90 bales hemp, 150 crates codd bottles, 20 cases black lead, 28 cases cycle and accessories, 288 cases camphor, 10 cases vaseline, 357 bundles dry ginger, 20 cases camphor oil, 1,897 casks cement, 12 cases brass pieces, 1 bag walnuts, 4 cases dried fruits, 2 cases feather, 317 rolls earthenware, 180 coils 6 bundles rope, 233 cases 200 crates glass bottles, 2 bags nutmegs, 500 bags poonac, 13 bags C. nuts, 12 bags sago, 364 cases tea, 17 bags croton seed, 17 bags pepper, 1 case tortoise shell, 27 bags 4 cases cardamoms, 37 bars zinc, 6 bags 8 packages old copper, 8 bales old brass, 787 bags copra, 13 bags rice, 6 cases cinematograph film.

S. S. Chybassa from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—303 cases medicines, 45 cases cider, 3 hogsheads whisky, 194 cases beer, 23 cases rum, 3 cases liquor, 50 cases brandy, 22 cases gripe water, 3 kegs peel, 5 cases bitters, 15 cases chloroform, 1 case cycle, 400 cases milk, 1 case ammonia, 6 cases motor car and parts, 3 cases phosphodyne, 4 cases carb. ammonia, 17 packages earthenware, 1 case magnesium carbonate, 50 packages 28 casks 6 cases glass bottles, 5 cases pipe-clay, 2 cases backing powder, 125 cases mineral water, 733 cases wine, 9 cases perfumed spirit, 14 cases boots and shoes, 12 cases currents, 70 barrels grease, 2 cases blacking, 6 cases fruit salt, 15 packages photo materials, 50 tins marine glue, 76 cases confectionery, 72 cases provisions, 307 pigs lead, 90 cases sauce, 11 cases essence, 9 cases salamon, 20 cases colour, 16 cases vinegar, 94 cases castor oil, 425 cases O. stores, 12 cases tomatoes, 10 barrels 1 crate emulsion, 3 crates syrup of figs, 15 cases plaster, 230 cases 208 drums varnish, 300 drums 3 cases 2,011 kegs paint, 102 bales 75 cases paper, 6 hogsheads 1,258 cases gin, 24 cases perfumery, 181 cases food, 145 drums turpentine, 726 cases biscuits, 1 cask crucible, 2 cases potash acetate, 5 casks 3 cases magnesia, 42 cases syrup, 10 cases essential oil, 1 case citric acid, 2 cases magnesium carbonate, 18 cases chalk, 48 cases peroxide of hydrogen, 2 cases tannic acid, 4 cases asphalte, 6 kegs soda, 2 cases bicarbonate of soda, 4 cases spirit preparation, 240 cases starch, 6 cases 1 keg bisulphite of soda, 2 cases hypo soda, 1 keg alum, 2 cases glycerine, 2 cases salamoniac, 2 cases disinfectant crystals, 2,279 drums saponified cresol, 14 bales cotton wool, 54 cases soap, 9 cases woollens, 45 cases tobacco, 2 cases cigarettes, 6 cases cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1 case silk goods, 3 cases silk and woollen goods.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IMPRESSION OF THE INDIAN STAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is after numerous requests by a friend that I was persuaded to attend "Mahabharat" now appearing at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road.

To say the least it was here that I received the shock! of my life, for such it was, as I have always firmly declared them incapable and ridiculed the Indian ability in the dramatic rôle.

Here my biassed opinion was for ever shattered, never before have I been so impressed as I was by Bhagavan Das in the rôle of "Droupadi" during my experience. I have met many female impersonators (having been one myself), but this talented and accomplished actor is to be congratulated in every sense of the word. He is really remarkable!

For superb vocal qualities I give the palm to the "Blue Man" (this is perhaps a crude description of this worthy professional, but I plead ignorance of the character). "Blue Man" will suffice, any person who has seen the play will remember the "Blue Man" incarnate.

The play as a whole, was a complete success, the staging; setting, and elaborate scenery, was everything to be desired, and equal to the English style.

In future I take all Indian "Grease Paint" by the hand for I admire talent, and it is most certainly there, and deserving of every encouragement.

If only more of the European community would visit, and appreciate Indian art, I feel confident that it is capable of great things."—Yours, etc.,

"BROTHER GREASE PAINT."

Bombay, May, 7th.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The depression in North-west India has passed into the western Himalayas and there have been numerous thunderstorms and dustetorms in northern India. Fairly widespread rain has fallen in Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces, submontane Punjab and Kashmir, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, the North-west Frontier Province, Central parts of the country and south of the peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Calcutta one and a half inch, Balasore one; Cuttack three quarters, Hazaribagh two; Gorakpur a half; Musooree three quarters, Simla one; Khusab a half; and Sonamarg three quarters.

Conditions are disturbed off the Orrisa coast. The temperature is low in the Punjab, Rajputana and most of North-east India.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Earthquake reports:—An earthquake shocks of slight intensity at its origin about two thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at twenty hours, eleven minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.10in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.18in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night; it is below normal during the day also in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana, more particularly during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.18in. of rain during a duststorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country, but only light isolated showers have been reported from these regions. A few showers have occurred also in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Conditions are generally slightly unsettled.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Deccan, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the Punjab and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since November 1st to date.	Departure from 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.3	77.0	62	..	7.81	—6.63
Do. (9th)	91.1	75.8	66	..	6.44	—7.87
Jask	96.3	85.6	38	..	9.86	—5.66
Do. (9th)	96.2	74.5	58	..	1.35	—0.43
Muskat	91.8	64.7	62	0.03	7.99	—5.49
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.0	67.7	71	0.10	1.12	—2.76
Rawalpindi	93.8	71.2	54	..	0.65	
Lahore	92.9	71.3	51	0.03	1.51	—4.51
Hissar	96.4	70.0	62	..	1.71	—1.58
Ambala						
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.3	74.9	57	0.03	0.78	—1.21
Mainpuri	101.4	73.4	62	..	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi	105.4	78.0	49	..	0.58	—1.39
Cawnpore	103.4	71.3	74	0.18	0.78	—1.46
Allahabad	103.8	74.2	60	..	1.63	—1.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.1	79.8	50	..	0.05	—1.20
Karachi	87.0	79.1	81	..	0.26	—1.41
Ajmer	99.0	75.0	42	..	0.44	—1.15
Jaipore	95.8	74.1	42	..	0.28	—1.96
Kotah	103.4	79.6	34	..	0.03	—1.33
Mount Abu	82.0	69.4	35	..	0	—1.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	96.8	74.3	65	..	0	—2.58
Dwarka	87.9	79.0	77	..	0.19	—5.50
Veraval	84.4	77.1	80	..	0	—5.40
Rajkot	108.1	70.8	50	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	106.8	77.0	79	..	0.18	—3.58
Surat	95.7	77.3	63	..	0	—8.40
Ahmedabad	105.6	72.7	64	..	0	—0.45
Deesa	104.8	75.1	66	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	97.3	72.8	57	0.18	0.26	—0.66
Indore	100.5	75.1	43	..	1.21	—0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.9	74.3	35	..	1.09	—1.87
Saugor	101.2	77.4	3	..	1.27	—1.40
Hoshangabad	105.7	77.4	32	..	1.49	—0.48
Khandwa	104.4	76.0	36	..	0.82	—0.53
Akola	106.0	78.6	27	..	2.00	—0.21
Amraoti	106.6	78.5	20	..	1.02	—1.36
Nagpur	107.0	81.3	39	..	1.52	—1.66
Chanda	109.3	83.6	41	..	1.11	—2.42
Raipur	104.2	80.4	43	..	1.25	—1.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.3	80.4	75	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	89.9	80.8	66	..	0.31	—0.03
Mormugao	90.0	81.1	72	..	1.39	—0.77
Karwar	90.6	80.6	69	..	1.13	—1.38
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.1	73.8	36	..	0.18	—0.95
Ahmednagar	100.1	74.1	29	..	0.62	—1.53
Poona	98.8	72.5	60	..	0.33	—1.50
Sholapur	104.3	77.1	30	..	1.27	—1.08
Bijapur	101.8	76.4	34	..	0.58	—1.79
Belgaum	98.5	68.9	53	..	2.61	—1.77
Ahmedabad	101.4	77.1	53	..	0.04	—0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.0	69.4	49	..	1.86	—1.05
Hyderabad	103.8	78.2	79	..	8.77	0.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	81.0	68	..	8.67	8.11
Calicut	90.8	81.6	76	..	16.22	3.66
Cochin	91.3	79.2	74	..	15.77	2.68
Colombo	87.2	74.6	95	..	4.10	5.98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.3	82.2	72	..	23.84	13.16
Bellary	104.8	83.6	56	..	7.85	4.04
Cuddapah	110.8	86.6	45	..	0.48	3.08
Madras	93.6	78.0	70	..	21.26	0.10
Bangalore	93.3	71.8	82	..	6.50	—0.11
Coimbatore	96.8	74.3	78	0.10	8.54	—0.39
Trichinopoly	102.1	77.0	65	..	13.24	1.25
Negapatam	94.8	80.1	67	..	24.26	—6.35

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.812	Inc.
Temperature of Air	84.8	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	"
Dew Point	75.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.730	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3	"
Minimum	80.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.	
Movement of Wind do.	192	Miles.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The total contributions received towards the above fund for Bankura, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawad and Cutch upto the 30th April 1916 was Rs. 16,533-12-6. Among the new subscribers are:—

Seth Raghunath Vishnu Chendvarkar, Munagi, Malvan, Rs. 1,500.

Through Mr. G. B. Trivedi:—

Seth Mooljee Haridas Rs. 500; Seth Madhoram Raghunath, Rs. 131; Seth Ratilal Ambashankar, Rs. 125; Mersss. Chhaganlal & Co., Rs. 125; Messrs. Tribhovan Bhaishankar & Co., Rs. 125; Messrs. R. Hatimbhoy & Co., Rs. 125; Mr. N. B. Lashkary, Principal, Esplanade High School net proceeds of the performance and other collections, Rs. 716; Mr. Shavaksha (Through Mr. K. D. Khandwalla), Africa, Rs. 165; The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Rs. 150; Sir P. D. Pattani, Rs. 150; Collections by Mr. Nagardas Nanji Bakhai, Rs. 65; Collections by Mr. P. G. Vaikar, Bharat Samiti Baroda, Rs. 60; Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Rs. 50; Seth Mathuradas Murarjee, Rs. 50; Seth Ambalal Dharamchand Gandhi, Calcutta, Rs. 50; "R. N. R." for Rajputana, Rs. 50; Messrs. Naranjee Kunvarjee and Bhavani Petha, Varad Surat, Rs. 32-8; Dr. H. R. Clerk L. M. & S. Cambay, Rs. 43; Collections by Mr. Mathuradas G. Thakkar, Rs. 25; A gentleman, Rs. 25; Seth M. Liladhar Ratansey, Rs. 25; Seth Keshavji Purshottam (Through The Manager, Gujarati Press), Rs. 25; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. S. Captain, Rs. 20; Vaidya Harischandra Karmashankar Cambay, Rs. 20; Collections by Mr. Tansukhlal V. Parekh, Rs. 18; Bai Divalibai, widow of Mrs. Khushalchand Khubchand, Navsari, Rs. 15; Mr. Kamdar Harjivan Jhinabhai, Jaitpur, Rs. 15; Mr. H. M. Kharas, Rs. 15; Mr. Mahomedally Esufbhoy Motiwalla, Rs. 15; A Parsi gentleman, Rs. 15; A friend, Rs. 15; Mr. D. G. Hormazshaw, Multan, Rs. 10; Mr. N. B. Lashkary, Rs. 10; Mr. Manekbai Choonilal Chinoy, Rs. 10; A patient of Dr. L. M. Dhruva, Charadva, Rs. 10; Collections by Mr. Laxmidas D. Shah, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamal Hirjee Khoja, Porebunder, Rs. 10; Mr. Ananta Bhikoba Goregaokar, Rs. 10; Dr. Madhavji B. Machhar, Mirpur-Sukkar, Rs. 8; Seth Multanchand Vasudevdas Banker and Staff, Rs. 7; A Parsi lady, Rs. 7; Collections by Mr. Ranchanlal M. Marphatia, Rs.5-8; Seth Jamnadas Murarjee, Rs. 5-4; Sundry acknowledgments of Rs. (five) and under:—64-13-6½.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

The total contributions received towards the above Fund up to the 30th April 1916 was Rs. 6,201-13-3. Among the new subscribers are:—

Through Lady Meherbai D. Tata; Sundry Collections, Rs. 236, A Parsi lady, Rs. 200; H. H. The Raneesaheb of Limbdi, Rs. 100; Mrs. N. M. Goculdas, Rs. 100; Mrs. H. J. Petit, Rs. 100; A friend, Rs. 100 Mrs. R. D. Gupte, Rs. 50; Hindu ladies, Rs. 46; Mrs. A. S. Patel, Rs. 40; From the funds of the late Seth Bapulal Bechardas Sokarwalla, Ahmedabad, Rs. 501; From the funds of the late Seth Narottamdas Bapalal Sakarwalla, Ahmedabad, Rs. 501; Collections by Dr. (Miss) Kashibai Nowrangay, Rs. 400; Miss Himabai F. Petit, Rs. 300; Mr. Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, Rs. 200; Mr. Jamshedjee A. Wadia, Rs. 200; Collections by Miss F. M. Chinoy:—Miss F. M. Chinoy, Rs. 25; Mrs. G. A. Bhansar, Rs. 25; Anonymous, Rs. 10; A friend, Rs. 100; Mrs. R. D. N. Wadia, Rs. 100; Miss Manijeh B. Petit, Rs. 100; Mr. H. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 100; A Hindu lady, Rs. 100; Through Mrs. Manglabai Motilal and Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal:—Sundry collections, Rs. 30; Vasantibai Narsidas, Rs. 30 Dayabhai Ishvarlal, Rs. 10; Tarabai Maneklal, Rs. 10; The Hon. Secretary Student's Social Union Dadar, Rs. 65; From the funds of the late Seth Cowasjee Ruttonjee Patel, Rs. 63; From Bai Mithibai, widow of Cowasji Ruttonjee Patel, Rs. 63; Mrs. Krishnagauri C. Setalvad, Rs. 60; Mr. Maneklal Harakchand Kapurchand, Rs. 53; Mr. Chaturbhuj Nemchand, Rs. 50; The Trustees of the late Seth Sorabjee Manekjee Sethna, Rs. 50; Miss Serenbai B. Patel, Rs. 50; Mr. Pranjivandas Tribhuvandas Ghosalia (Volunteer), Rs. 454; Mr. Prandal Makanjee Shah (Volunteer), Rs. 40; Collections by the Seva Sadan Ladies (Volunteer), Rs. 32-15-6; Messrs. R. B. Mehta and G. F. Bhansali (Volunteer), Rs. 23-8; Mr. J. C. Sunnavalla, Dhelia, Rs. 17; Mrs. Hemid Ali, Godhra, Rs. 15; Mrs. Bhogilal Veerchand Deepchand, Rs. 15; Messrs. D. T. Khakhra and V. L. Shah (Volunteers), Rs. 12; Mr. Chhotalal Sakarlal Gandhi, Calcutta, Rs. 11; Mr. Maneklal Vithaldas, Rs. 10; Mr. Rambha Bhaijeebhai Jadeja Bhavnagar, Rs. 10; Mr. Dalsukhlal Lwarkadas Parekh (Volunteer), Rs. 7-2; Sundry acknowledgments of Rs. 5 (five) and under:—38-8.

THE AFTER-CARE FUND.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount already received up to 3rd May 1916. Rs. 9,580.

Further donations amounting to Rs. 1,035 received from:—Mr. M. Nissim, Rs. 500; A Zurtosti Lady, Rs. 10; the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Rs. 45; Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. H. Beale, Rs. 50; Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, Rs. 25; Mr. J. E. Needham, Rs. 50; Mr. Ramchandra B. Mantri, Rs. 15; Mr. F. H. Pearce, Rs. 15; the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Rs. 25; Mr. P. E. Percival, Rs. 50; Mr. B. W. Kissan, Rs. 25; Dr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Mody, Rs. 5; Mr. H. Montgomery, Rs. 10; Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Rs. 50; Mr. P. J. Parulkar, Rs. 10; and the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rs. 50.

Total up to 10th May Rs. 10,615-0-0.

Amount required Rs. 20,000-0-0.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H.M's Mint.

PRESIDENT POINCARE.

AN EASTER EGG PRESENT FROM THE ENEMY.

The "Œuvre" of Paris relates the following anecdote in explaining that its publication was at first held up for awhile by the Censor. The paper vouches for the facts, which, it says, show how well the enemy knows what is going on.

The occurrence happened last year, while President Poincare was at the front. The Germans decided to send him an Easter egg, and did so, near Nieuport. A shell exploded not very far from the President's motor-car; another almost fell into the car, so close did it drop; only it did not explode.

The percussion cap had been removed and, when picked up, the shell was found to have the following message engraved upon it: "An Easter egg to the 'Saviour' Poincare, and which was taken from one of his own baskets." The shell was, in fact, a French soixante-quinze, fired by a gun that had recently been captured from the French.

Needless to say that M. Poincare preserves the shell among his own special collection of war trophies.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

CASE AGAINST MANAGING CLERK!

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO ALLOW WITHDRAWAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Third Presidency Magistrate one Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, lately managing clerk of Mr. Surajmal, solicitor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain hundis.

Mr. Navalkar, Pleader appeared for the complainant and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barat-law and Mr. Kotwal, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Navalkar submitted that his client wished to withdraw his case for lack of evidence.

The Magistrate did not see his way to permit this as the complainant had made serious allegations against a solicitor and as it was a non-compoundable case.

In reply to the Court the complainant stated that he filed the suit at the instance of Mr. Surajmal, who had given him an explanation since and he saw his mistake.

The Magistrate ordered that the case should be conducted as he was not satisfied with the statement of the complainant that the accused had given him a satisfactory explanation regarding the hundis in question.

The complainant giving his evidence said that he had known the accused for the past 15 or 20 years. He had brought this case believing the statement of Mr. Surajmal who told him that the accused had misappropriated moneys amounting to Rs. 2,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said that he used to give large sums of money for profitable investment. The accused was then Mr. Surajmal's managing clerk. He had confidence in Mr. Surajmal and the accused. He kept no accounts. He advanced money on mortgages, hundis and promissory notes, all accounts of which were kept by Mr. Surajmal. During the last five years his transactions, with Mr. Surajmal ran to lakhs of rupees. He had filed a suit against Mr. Surajmal in the High Court but had withdrawn it and paid his costs. The information was read over to him before he signed it. He filed this in Court four and five days later. He was not willing to bring up this case but was compelled to do so by Mr. Surajmal. The hundis were shown to him by Mr. Nariman but even after that he did not see Mr. Surajmal's books. He now found that his allegations against the accused were not true. He did not remember whether Nagindas Ranchordas paid the sums of the hundis.

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mr. Velinkar admitted his client having received the amounts of the hundis and said

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Elphinston Circle, fort, 2-30 p.m.

Sunrise, 6h. 6m.; Sunset, 7h. 4m.

Phase of the Moon, First Quarter, May 10th; Full Moon, May 17th.

MONDAY, May 15.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1-20 p.m. (B. T.).

TUESDAY, May 16.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir sails with Homeward English Mail.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders By Major G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, 10.

390. Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

391. Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

392. Increase.—Cadet R. S. Jameeji having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band March of the Peers from—"Iolanthe" ..... Sullivan.
Overture—"Mirella" ..... Gounod.
Valse—"Happy day's" ..... Fiercey.
Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod.
Bolero—"Alicante" ..... Ord Hume.
Melodies from—"The Runaway Girl" ..... Caryll and Monckton.
Caprice—"The Whistler and his Dog" ..... Pryor.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sardinia with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A telegraph office has been opened at Filavich in Mesopotamia for paid message traffic.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BHATIA COMMUNITY.

The marriage ceremony of Mr. Vithaldas Murarji, son Mr. Vaurandas Chatrabhooj Murarji will be celebrated at his bungalow at Tardeo Road on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 6 p.m.

JAPAN MAIL.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed unregistered correspondence for Singapore and Japan per steamer Saigon Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIL.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Gujarat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Ego, Koweit, Chahar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein Bunder Abas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE WOUNDED.

We are given to understand that the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana will entertain 150 wounded soldiers at a party to be held this evening when Mr. Meswath of the Excelsior Theatre will supervise an interesting cinema programme.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

As the mail steamer Kashmir will not sail till Tuesday, the 16th May, the next homeward English mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 15th May. A supplemental despatch, consisting only of unregistered and registered letters will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th May 1916.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the Mail steamer Kashmir will not sail till Tuesday, the 16th instant, the next Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

A Supplemental despatch, consisting only of unregistered and registered letters, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

The following ladies have passed the "First Aid" examination held at Dadar on the 13th of the class conducted by Dr. S. K. Navalkar:—Navalkar Babhibai, Navalkar Keshavbai, Kane Champubai, Rane Yeshwantbai, Manzubai Samuel, Rechabai Ezekiel, Mulherkar Kamalabai Vinayak, Kore Sunderabai Khanderao, Kore Shantabai Khanderao, Mankar Tarabai, Patankar Vassantbai, Nerurkar Vithabai, Chitnis Vatsalabai, Naik Lavenibai, and Dandekar Ramabai D. O.

A HALF-SLEEPY BOY'S FALL

Nandlal Revashunker, a Hindu boy, aged 17 years, who was sleeping on the terrace of Hira Building, Carnac Road, on Tuesday night got up from sleep about one o'clock yesterday morning and went to the parapet wall. Being half sleepy he lost his balance and as he fell he first struck the telegraph wires, then fell on the top of a Municipal lamp and then to the ground, a height of forty feet. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be held this year in the first week of July next. All those wishing to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 15th June. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 S.T., twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to candidates successful at the Examination.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATEE SAMAJ.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Samaj was held at the Servants of India Society Building on Sunday last at 5 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. S. B. Kadam, vice-president of the Samaj when more than 100 members were present. The following Resolution was proposed and passed amidst cheers. "That while expressing feelings of deep gratitude to H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior for his sincere desire and devoted efforts in establishing the All-India Maratha Educational League for the educational advancement of the Maratha community, this meeting unanimously resolves that the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyatee Samaj, Bombay, be affiliated to the said League."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty-three attacks and 21 deaths from plague and 5 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox occured in the city on Tuesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Khotwadi, 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Bhuleshwar, 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Dongri, Fort North), Fanaswadi, Kamatipura and Worli, 2 attacks and 2 deaths each; Maratha Hospital, 2 deaths; Mandvi, middle and Lower Colaba and Kumbharwada, 1 attack and 1 death each; Tardeo, Tarwadi, Umarkhadi and Parel, 1 attack each. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 51, as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1915, and 103 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,431 rats caught during the 24 hours, 69 were found to be plague-stricken.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The re-play of the final in the above tournament took place last evening on the Oval ground. Messrs. C. M. Ward and G. Hildreth acted as referees.

The game was very keenly contested and there was little to choose between the two teams in the first half. In the second half the Cathedral boys had the better of the exchanges but could not pierce the strong Byculla defence. Seven minutes from the close of the second half the Byculla boys scored and although the Cathedral boys tried hard they were unable to overcome the Byculla defence.

At the close of the game Mrs. Scott presented the Cup to the winners. The Physical Director of the Y.M.C.A., who along with Mr. W. Luxa has had the management of the tournament, spoke of the growing popularity of the tournament. This year 13 teams entered, two comming from Poona. The final this year had been very close and the contest keen. The Cathedral boys had put up a splendid fight and many would have liked to see them win. The Byculla boys had won the Cup eight years in all and the last five years in succession. Cheers for Lieut. and Mrs. Scott for the Byculla and Cathedral teams brought the tournament to a close.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It makes one's blood boil to read that in the Railway assault case the accused should have got off so lightly with a paltry fine of Rs. 50. Considering what indignities and brutal handling Mr. Vaidya had at the hands of the Railway employees it shocks our sense of justice that the Magistrate took so lenient a view of the matter. It is at all times difficult to launch such a prosecution and hence a deterrent punishment ought to have been given as a warning to other railway employees.

The conduct of the police at Dadar Station also needs looking into. I did not find that the Magistrate commented on this in the case as reported. Would Mr. Vincent, who is so ready to explain the law about footpaths, care to state whether departmental measures have been taken to bring the railway police concerned to book?

Lastly, I cannot refrain from saying that the conduct of the Parsi gentleman who volunteered to give evidence deserves the gratitude of all third-class travellers. It is so very hard to get people to give evidence out of pure love of seeing fair play.—Yours, etc.

"DIAMOND BLOCK."

Baroda, 8th May, 1916.

PILIBHIT POLICE CASE.

LOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

At the Allahabad High Court judgment has been given by Sir George Knox and Mr. Justice Lindsay in the Pilibhit police case, the trial of which in its various stages has been followed with considerable interest in these provinces.

Gulab Singh, lately prosecuting inspector of police, was convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Bareilly for an attempt to fabricate evidence. Gulab Singh appealed against his conviction and sentence, while the local Government appealed against the Additional Sessions Judge's order acquitting Azdhar Husain, formerly kotwal, who was charged with assisting Gulab Singh in the commission of the alleged offence.

The allegations against the accused were to the effect that they had conspired to assist identifications in a dacoity case by means of photographs Gulab Singh was said to have taken.

Their lordships indicated that they did not believe the evidence Gulab Singh had called in his defence to show that the photographs produced in the case were faked. They did not, however, consider it proved that Gulab Singh had taken the photographs but even if it were assumed that he had done so, he could not on the evidence before them, be convicted of an attempt to fabricate false evidence. Their lordships set aside the conviction of and sentence on Gulab Singh and directed his acquittal and release and they dismissed the Government appeal against the acquittal of Azdhar Husain.

EDUCATION SYSTEMS AND AIMS.

MR. R. B. VELLANI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Association Mr. R. B. Vellani, Barrister-at-law, delivered an interesting lecture on "Education" on Sunday evening at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpaty, under the chairmanship of Mr. Goolamally C. Moulji.

The lecturer at the outset stated it was not his intention that evening to dwell on the advisability or otherwise of free and compulsory State education, whether that be in India or elsewhere. Proceeding on the assumption that they in India were given free and compulsory education, the question would arise, said the lecturer, what sort of education would be most advisable to strive after. Mr. Vellani said:—

In order to determine what is the best system of education we must first consider the aim and object of education generally and universally and this consideration must in its turn be influenced by peculiar or particular conditions and general aspirations of any one given country, for it would be absurd to maintain that the conditions prevailing in all the countries and aspirations of the peoples of these countries are all the same. Once we accept this as our basis, the conclusion that naturally follows is that to a certain extent the education given in any one country, the system adopted for the purpose, could be useless in another country. I say "to a certain extent," only because I am not speaking of the general subjects taught in nearly all the countries, which are bound to be the same all the world over on account of the progress the world has made, but what I am speaking of is now for the education on certain topics and the system adopted therefor would be applicable to another country where the prevailing conditions and aspirations are different.

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF PROGRESS.

This is, of course, speaking of countries which have made equal progress or are on an equal footing, whether that standing as a degree be high or low and if the systems should be different there, how much more different ought it to be in a backward country? And should it only be different in a backward country? No. It must also be superior and that for the following reasons.

If one country has progressed more than another, it has done so either because it has had more time to think about progress either in the shape of more leisure or a prior commencement or, if they made a start at the same time, it can only be because that country had a better system than the other. For the moment, I will confine myself to the question of time. Country A makes a start ten years before Country B. Now if Country A continues in the way she has started, she will always keep that ten years' start unless B adopts a superior system. In plain words, one man who has ten yards' start off another in a race will always maintain that start unless B adopts faster speed. We have got to this then, that one country which is backward in any particular respect or in more respects than one should adopt the superior system in those respects to catch the other countries up and adopt a special system on topics that are not common to all the countries, i.e., that are peculiar to that country.

THE TWO ISSUES.

We now therefore have two issues to consider. The first is that of superior education and the other is of different or special education on such subject or subjects in respect of which, owing to the existence of different conditions and aspirations, one country differs from another. Let us first take up the superior education or the question of improvement of the quality of education. If by this we mean that we can make up the lost time, we are very much mistaken, because a nation that has powers by which it can waste years and nevertheless outstrip other nations can never catch up its true self, since the time taken to make up the lost time would have been better occupied in acquiring fresh knowledge and making additional progress. Thus since it is clear that there is no real getting back lost time, the only thing we can do is to try and catch up the other nations that are ahead of us. If this then be our aim, for the present it appears we are doomed even here, because it is a race against most appalling odds between countries whose proportions in school-going boys alone would be absurd to compare! For a moment leaving aside questions of the system and the quality of education, let us consider how adversely this proportionate numerical handicap affects us. If one country of the population of 100 millions has 15 millions of the school going age, out of which 10 millions do attend the school, that nation will very rapidly out-distance another as of the population of 600 millions which has 90 millions of the school-going age, but of these only 15 millions actually attend schools. What a drawback!

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

It is apparent, then, that we can neither make up whatever time we may have lost, nor catch up the numerical handicap under which we are labouring unless of course something is done to remedy this misfortune. Well then, let us see whether notwithstanding all these hindrances, there is still something to be done, at least in the nature of the improved quality of education that can do us any good; in other words, make the best of our time, energy, intellect or memory. Of this point, until I got so far I thought I was dealing on original ground, but I then happened to come across a book on the Educational Policy in India issued in 1904, where it is admitted that the quality of education imparted in India can be improved, that is to say, it is improvable. That it needs improvement is not expressly admitted, but the book goes on to relate reasons why we had best be left to continue in the happy-go-lucky sort of a way to which we had been taught to get used! One of the reasons enumerated therein is the increase of expenditure and that too not for a wider extension of education, but for the immense trouble of instituting something useful instead and at the expense of doing away with something or things that are useless? This book of course was published twelve years ago and for this reason I am open to correction, because it would be pleasant news that anything at all has since been done to improve the quality of education imparted in India. I also came to know from the same source that many criticisms had been directed on the point, and many more must undoubtedly have been written about it since. We are now waiting for the next issue or for the one after that of the Indian educational policy. It is not out of place to mention here that whereas the Indian Matric was sufficient for the entrance to the English universities six years ago, nothing under a B.A., will do nowadays.

EDUCATE YOURSELF.

Supposing, however, that the next issue does not materially differ from the one I have just cited: what should we do then? In answer to this, I have heard of a wise motto, "Never despair,"—in plain words, never say die. In the meantime, let us be vigilant, be careful, help yourselves and make the best of what we have and may get. But bear in mind that we must do all this with one and one object only in view and that is as I have said, we must always have in view the aim of education, —generally and universally, coupled with a regard for the peculiar and particular conditions and aspirations of our country. That is to say, if education of the standard and quality we need and solicit is denied to us, we ought to see whether we cannot educate ourselves each one for himself, his relatives and friends. This is the only course left to us, as education even in private institutions is subject to official control. I have not been able to find out why this should be so, unless it is that the ultimate object is to fit boys for the Government service.

DOUBLE AIM OF EDUCATION.

Let us first take the aim of education generally. I can deal with this but briefly. It is said, it has a double object. Firstly, the training of life; secondly, the training of intellect and body, and I will add a third one, which is, knowing oneself. The first is the setting the loving and hating on the right track, the second is the training of the instrumental powers rightly and the third is the knowledge of what one has been, is and may be, or rather what one has to be. Make no mistakes about it. We do not want to take up literature and be dreamers over it, we do not want to remember with reference to the contexsin the test books, what Anna said to Tom Brown, but what we want is the thorough and sound training of the intellect to help us in this world of struggle. We do not want to follow in the wake of philosophers who considered it degrading to make profits out of what one has learnt, but what we want is to be industrious, persevering and grasping. The formation of character, that is the right spirit, cannot altogether be a matter of imparted knowledge. Boys or men became brave and hardy and true, not by being told to be so, but because they are nutured in a brave and hardy and true way, surrounded with objects likely to excite those feelings exercised in a manner calculated to draw them out unconsciously.

TRAINING THE INTELLECT.

The second is the training of the intellect and body i.e., the training the instrumental powers rightly. Here I need only speak of the intellect. In this respect we are told that if the schools and colleges in India train the intelligence too little and the memory too much, it is mainly the fault of the system as it existed from the very beginning of education in India and as it was before the time of British rule. Well, let us do away with any part of this trait that may be left in us after so many generations, and as for the other reasons, why too great an importance upon the training of the memory at the cost of training the intelligence has been countenanced by the Indian Government against its convictions, let us hope that the promises held out to us for the removal of these causes will be fulfilled. As for the third aim, that does not require much comment. We have constantly to keep in sight what we have to contend against and to reach the object that we may place before ourselves. In this of course it is an incentive to the other two objects.

It is on these lines that we should proceed as far as the aim and object of education in general is concerned, because this is what we need. If we desire compulsory state education, we would be better off to have it on this basis and not on any other. Along with all this we must remember that progress in this world is a race of time between countries. The longer we lag behind, the more the other countries progress and the more we shall have to catch up. To catch up is not easy, but that is the least object we must set ourselves up to attain for the present, and for this reason, let every one of us decide to make a start for himself as early as possible.

A discussion followed in which Mr P. G. Horniman, Mr. M. K. Azad and the President took part.

The Assam Medical Registration Bill has received the Viceroy's assent.

There were duststorms at Delhi on the 8th and 9th May which ended in a few drops of rain on the 9th.

The U. P. Municipalities Bill is still exercising the minds of the U. P. public privately and in the press. It has been pointed out that the addition of 14 Moslems to the Allahabad Board as a temporary expedient is illegal and the board so formed will have no status. Notice has been given to the chairman of the board to reconsider the resolution on the subject.

Scarcity of fodder prevails in the southern part of Delhi district. Importation of fodder at concession rates to the Tuglakabad station and tuccavi advances for the purchase of fodder have been sanctioned.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my last letter I dealt with only two reasons advanced by those who support the policy of delegating large powers to one man in Sind and thus raising the Commissioner in Sind to the position of a Governor-in-Council. These two reasons, which are alleged to have necessitated the concentration of wide powers in one single official "on the spot," were, firstly, the great distance of Sind from the seat of Government of the Presidency and secondly its undeveloped condition. In this letter I mean to meet another objection which is likely to be raised against the repeal of the Commissioner-in-Sind's Act. It is a plausible and attractive objection. We shall be told this Act is only a step in "Decentralization" and that Indian politicians who have been so keen on Provincial Autonomy and Decentralization cannot consistently oppose the delegation of power to a local authority which is involved in the policy of Decentralization. No one need lift up his hands in horror at the apparent inconsistency of Indian politicians, for there is great reason in their outwardly contraditory positions.

Decentralization is a much misunderstood term. Literally, it means, the delegation of powers originally concentrated in higher bodies politic to officials and bodies subordinate to them in rank, so that the powers are exercised by those who have "the advantage of a more intimate knowledge of local conditions and local needs" This is seemingly a change for the better and the official world has viewed it on the whole with distinct favour; for the lower officials, to whom powers are delegated gain an importance, dignity and influence otherwised denied to them, are freed from constant interference and strict control and have a freer hand in the administration than ever before. The higher officials are, in their turn, relieved of a substantial amount of work, and are less often bothered with references and appeals. But no Indian will view this reform without alarm, if it means nothing more than that the control over the local administrators now exercised from above has been removed. For then it would only mean the disappearance of the hand of broad-minded and liberal higher officials from the government of local affairs and the full play of local prejudices and local prepossessions of the lower officials actually in touch with the people governed. Indians want that control from below,—control from the people and their representatives must take the place of any control relaxed from above or else we shall be governed by a pure autocracy. No step, large or small, must be taken in the scheme of decentralization unless effective measures are taken to place the control of the administration of the particular locality in the hands of the people themselves in a corresponding degree. Never should we let go our grasp of the fundametal principle that decentralization must not proceed faster than the growth of public opinion and popular representation in any particular locality. It will be suicidal if decentralization is allowed to outstrip their growth. In his statement submitted to the Royal Commission on Decentralization, Mr. Gokhale said:—

"I am strongly opposed to the present system of excessive centralization of authority in the hands of the Government of India in its relations with the Provincial Government, but I should be even more strongly opposed to any scheme of decentralization which, while it freed the Provincial Government from a large part of the control exercised at present by the supreme Government, substituted nothing in place of the control so removed. To my mind the main evil of the existing situation is not so much the extent of the control to which Local Governments have to submit, as its purely official character and the distance from which it is exercised. But even mere official control, imperfectly exercised from a long distance, is better than no control and I certainly have no wish to see 'petty despotisms,' pure and simple, set up in place of the present Provincial Governments."

In Sind we have such a "petty despotism" almost 'pure and simple.' There is in our province no body of peoples' representatives to replace the Governor-in-Council in its control over the Commissioner-in-Sind and an unorganized and weak public opinion and a terrorised and demoralized press, to which the rich and influential public men of Sind cannot lay claim to have lent any assistance or support, are very inadequate checks on the vagaries of a sub-provincial pro-consul. No more will the doubtful benefits from "one's own provincial government" tempt the Sindhis to accept an undiluted autocracy. No longer will a fallacious interpretation of a sound political doctrine mislead us. We are determined to see an end of the present "petty despotism" of Sind,—the most glaring example of a travesty of decentralization.—Yours, etc.

PRAHARD.

BOMBAY CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay for the year 1915 shows that the total amount of work done is the largest recorded during the history of the laboratory, the main cause of the increase being the examination of articles for the Supplies and Transport Department. The medico-legal examinations during the year numbered 2,731, samples of water examined 476, samples of Government stores 993, samples of imports forwarded by the Customs Department 3,107 and miscellaneous articles 136, making a total of 7,445 examinations. In Sind, the total analysis in the year under report showed a decrease from 612 to 200, owing, it is stated, to the fact that the laboratory at Karachi was opened only for four months during the year.

THE SO-CALLED RURAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The rural school at Rasham a village about two miles from the Railway station and village of Bavlu, in Ahmedabad District, furnishes a good example of the harm the recent conversion of primary schools into so-called rural schools has done and will continue to do until the old state of things is restored. It is a village with a population of 826 according to the census of 1911. 250 souls among these are born in the Patidar Caste of Hindus, 225 in the Koli caste, 91 among the Grasias or petty talukdars, 54 among the Depressed caste of Dhed, 75 Mahomedans and 131 in the various artizan and miscellaneous Hindu castes. The number of children attending the rural school of three standards only at Rasham is 46 boys and 15 girls, total 61, giving a percentage of 7.4 to the total population. This is a creditable percentage, especially when the several disabilities under which the school is worked are taken into consideration, and that too during the current year of great scarcity. The school has been in existence, in the village, since the year 1876 and taught upto seven standards (vernacular) but it pleased Government to convert it or, really speaking, to mutilate it into the third standard rural school in 1914, after a career of 38 years as a full primary school. The result has been that about 10 boys and girls, who passed out from the 3rd standard during the last two years, have got their future educational careers entirely cut off, and are now wandering as so many street boys, for they are too young to join their fathers' occupations yet. The boys, however, were not daunted by the absence of the standards higher than the 3rd in their village school, and went to attend Bavlu school, which is a full primary one, and two miles away, successively for about a month. Now the Bavlu school hours are unfortunately 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning, and 2-30 to 5-30 in the afternoon, to suit the requirements of Bavlu people. To attend this, the hardy boys had to leave their village at 6-30 in the morning. Perhaps spartan children could have withstood this hard life, with a daily tramp of four miles in the cold, hot and rainy seasons but Herbert Spencer's "half-fed mild Hindu boys" could not do this for more than a month. They gave up the attempt thoroughly disappointed as they had not the nerve nor physique to withstand such a hard test for two or three years. They are now on the streets and are on the way to forget what they have learnt during the short period of four years at school.

The tragedy of the storry is that Grasias of this village are eager to educate their daughters as long as the village school can, as their marriageable age is more than of the ordinary Hindu girls; but they are not able to do so owing to want of facility for teaching them in standards higher than the third. Their future home lies in distant places, Kutch or Rajputana, and the only connecting link with their parents when they are in their distant homes is by means of letters written by themselves. Girls who have passed their 3rd standard at the age of 9 or 10 and then passed several years to forget what they have learnt, hardly retain their literacy when they go to their home several years after and wish to write to their parents. Besides, educated girls are in great demand, especially by educated youths, and so in absence of higher standards in their own village the girls are at a great disadvantage, though they are too willing to learn. I saw two such girls, bold and well-built, who had to cut short their study after the 3rd standard. Of course nobody will have the face to argue that these simple village-girls should go to Bavlu, or a greater distance, for their further study in their own vernacular.

The villagers applied to the Educational authorities and they were answered in the ordinary stereo-typed manner that they should send their boys for further study to Bavlu. When they urged that in the rainy season the track from their village to Bavlu is a regular watercourse and often not fordable, in addition to the existence of a big stream across the track, they were answered in a heartless manner that in that season boys should go and stay in Bavlu. This presupposed that the parents were rich enough to spend Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month per boy and that the Government did not mind making even elementary education so very expensive. Thus instead of schools being brought to pupils, pupils are asked to be taken to schools miles away from their homes. The villagers enjoyed the right for 38 years of educating their children upto seven standards in their own village and by the retrograde policy of Lord Sydenham five years ago, they are deprived of the benefits of even elementary education in this second decade of the 20th century. It was said by the Hon. Mr. Sharp, in reply to Hon. Mr. Samarth's recommendation, moved in the Council in March last that the policy is still on its trial. Yes, it is tried and has signally failed. Let the Government accept the blunder manfully and retrieve the past error and cease doing any further harm to the future generation. Let the so-called rural schools be re-converted into five-standard schools, if not seven-standard schools.—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Servants of India Society Home, Bombay.

The Executive Committee of the new Punjab Moslem League has passed resolutions placing on record its sense of gratitude to Sir James Meston for according statutory recognition to the principle of separate representation of the Moslem community on the district and municipal boards of the United Provinces, and appreciating the magnanimous catholicity of mind of Hindu leaders like Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal Mehru in this matter and regretting the action of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and, requesting his Excellency the Viceroy to graciously accord assent to the U. P. Municipalities Bill.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Peace Mansions	6
More About the Budget	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS 3, 4, 5 & 8	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Education System and Aims	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Casualty Lists	8
A Princess Fined	9
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Priestly Methods in Salsette	9
The Anglo-Indians and Education	9
The Belgaum Conference	9
Bombay and Sind	5
So-Called Rural Schools	5
Vaccination and Sanitation	8
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 11, 1916.

PEACE ILLUSIONS.

The reply of the United States Government to the German Note is wholly satisfactory. One cannot help feeling that, had such an unequivocal, plain and straightforward method of dealing with the prevarication and chicanery that goes by the name of diplomacy in the Wilhelmstrasse been adopted from the first, or even in the middle of this controversy, the world would have been saved the perpetration of a number of inhuman acts and President Wilson, his government and the American people would have retained the prestige among nations which they have so unfortunately lost. Germany has gone on from one outrage to another, has inflicted one insult upon another on the United States, and President Wilson has passed from one ineptitude to another. What has caused the awakening on the part of the latter it is hardly worth while to speculate. But it must not be forgotten, in expressing our satisfaction at the uncompromising and businesslike nature of the reply that has just been despatched to Berlin, that, had it not been for the vacillating policy pursued by the Washington Government for more than a year, many innocent lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, would have been spared. The United States has yet to account for its failure to recognise the solemn obligation that lay upon it as a great neutral power to protect the rights of humanity. And it is to be hoped that fact will not be lost sight of while we are congratulating ourselves that the White House has at last discovered that the highest kind of diplomacy, when the interests of humanity are at stake, is plain speaking and a clear intimation of prompt action.

British people have no interest in the matter beyond that. The sinking of merchantmen and channel packet boats is deplorable, revolting and annoying but as a military or a political factor in the war, it is of comparative unimportance. And nothing is more obvious than that Germany has lost more than she has gained in the submarine war. The London correspondent of a contemporary writes in quite a panic-stricken tone regarding the development of the submarine blockade (*sic*) against Britain, and dilates on the prospect,—which can only exist in the imagination of the Northcliffe press,—of the people of the United Kingdom being reduced to seige conditions. We sincerely trust that such panicky nonsense will not pass muster among people in this country. The submarine menace is no greater than it ever was. There was a small section of pessimists who commenced the same panic when the Tirpitz frightfulness first came into being. The folly of their prognostications was clearly demonstrated by events. And there is no more justification for panic now than there was a year ago. The British Navy is quite as capable of dealing with the new submarine "menace" as it was with the old, and people who think differently are either very ignorant or wilful panic-mongers. In either case they do an infinite amount of mischief, since they create just that feeling among the German public which the authors of the submarine campaign aim to produce. Their pessimism, to do the British public justice, does not cause much concern to their own countrymen but it does afford comfort to the enemy, which we believe is a treasonable offence. But the Northcliffe press has apparently a free charter to do and say what it likes. We wonder what country in the world would allow, during a state of war, such publications as those of the obviously bogus letters from neutrals depicting the cheerful condition of Germany, which appear from time to time in "The Times"

We would warn the public in this country, also, against attaching any undue importance to the new talk of peace which has been coming over the cables during the past two days. It should be clearly understood that there will be no peace of a kind that can be patched up by the Pope, who has never been a neutral in this war, or negotiated by the President of the United States or any other so-called neutral. We can well understand that the Central Powers would be very glad to get out of their present *impasse* on the terms of a withdrawal from Belgium and Northern France. That would be an easy way out of their troubles, and those they have created for other people, which is not in the least likely to be connived at by any one of the Allies. The terms of peace remain what they were in November, 1914, and are never likely to undergo any modification. Germany has not only to withdraw from Belgium and France, but also from every other inch of territory that she and her allies have invaded. And, moreover, she has to indemnify the sufferers by her crimes, while the Allies have to ensure that the world cannot again be made the victim of a Prussian military hegemony in Central Europe. All that cannot be achieved by the good efforts of the Pope or anybody else. It can be achieved only by the continued vigorous prosecution of the war. We can listen to the threats of a great German offensive on the Eastern frontier with equanimity. And we can await with equal equanimity further developments on the Western front. It is Germany and her allies who will presently have to face the offensive, not only on one front but on several, and not merely at isolated points on each front but at many points. She can continue to send masses of men to their doom in front of Verdun. In the meanwhile the day of reckoning continues to be in preparation, and does not become any the less a frightful prospect for the enemy by being deferred. It should be a simple matter for the simplest mind to calculate what will presently be the effect of the enormous accumulation of men and munitions that is in process in Russia, Britain, and, to a lesser degree, in France, and how slight comparatively has been the expenditure to keep the German onslaughts at bay during the past few months. There is no more likelihood of the Allies accepting any suggestions of a patched-up peace at the present juncture than,—to do them justice,—we believe there is of the Germans staking their last hope on throwing up the sponge on the entry of the United States into the war, should such an unlikely development take place. Germany will fight to the end and we shall have to fight her to the end.

MORE ABOUT THE BUDGET.

Yesterday we discussed the broad features of the British budget. Our readers may be interested in what has been said as to the ability of the distinguished author of the budget itself, by F. W. H., whose identity every economic student and businessman will easily discover, having heard him in person, treat the readers of "The Economist" (8th April) to his vivid impressions of the personality of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The budget "was a model of lucidity and terseness,—a very difficult combination of virtues at any time, and especially difficult to attain now, in view of the extreme intricacy of a financial position which includes advances of all sorts and kinds to our Allies and to our colonies as well as another series of complications arising out of the Anglo-French exchange loan in New York." This is, indeed, high praise coming from a writer who is recognised as a great expert in public finance. The intricacies of the loan operations which Mr. McKenna so lucidly and tersely explained would, in any time of peace, have been considered no mean feat of mastery over the details of the monetary transactions and the possession of commanding financial acumen. But that is not all. The method and manner of his exposition are also the theme of admiration. "The whole subject was conceived," says F. W. H., "in the Doric style of financial architecture. It was better than any financial statement I can recall since the days of Sir William Harcourt who had a majestic command of figures." Mr. Gladstone was most eloquent when he had to expound the intrincacies of finance. His genius and his mode of explaining used to electrify the House. Sir William Harcourt was a finished scholar and another talented Chancellor who was listened to with wrapt attention. His stately style and his elegant diction charmed the House. There was something of the "Corinthian" style about him in contra-distinction to the Spartan "Doric" of the present Chancellor.

As to the new taxes Mr. McKenna proposed, they were all for purely revenue purposes.

"There was no protection and no favouritism. The Government has drawn, and is still drawing, heavily from what may seem to be the almost bottomless well of national savings, the vast stores of wealth accumulated by seventy years of Free Trade. But the public credit stands unshaken, thanks to the principle of providing new taxes in advance, sufficient to cover both interest and a liberal sinking fund on the new debt."

This is the truly sterling feat which the able Mr. McKenna has cleverly accomplished.

We may conclude this short notice with the wise and timely warning given by F. W. H. Indian men of finance and business would do well to earmark it from now so that they may shape their course with extreme caution and circumspection.

"The debt is being contracted in a period of highly artificial prices, which are bound to come down afterwards with a run, when the fabric of inflated credit on the Continent (and indeed throughout the world) collapses suddenly or sinks down gradually, as the armed world demobilises and painfully readjusts itself to peaceful pursuits. This debt, which is contracted when gold is cheap, and when a pound sterling is worth only 15 shillings, will have to be paid when a sovereign recovers something like its purchasing power; and it must be observed that a main cause of the high revenue is this very inflation."

Verbum sap.

Notes of the Day

The German Losses.

To say that the fundamental factor in this "war of attrition" is the factor of numbers is a commonplace, which everybody professes to accept, but the bearing of which upon the problems of the Western front and upon the general prospects of war, writes the "New Statesman," is by no means universally realised. If it were, a great deal of public attention would have been concentrated upon the question of German losses; and the quite absurd underestimates which have been put forwarded would have been laughed out of court, or more probably would never have seen the light of day. The irresponsible fashion in which these significant figures are thus dealt with by persons, like, for example, "The Times" military correspondent, upon whose information the public has accustomed itself to rely, lends a great importance and interest to the analysis which Mr. Belloc was able to give in a recent number of "Land and Water" on the authority, as he says, of "the best source of information in Europe,"—the French Higher Command.

German under-estimates.

Mr. Belloc gives ample and convincing evidence based on data collected with great patience that the number of the German killed up to the end of 1915, instead of being only 651,000 (as officially stated), must, at any rate, be over a million. With regard to the wounded, Mr. Belloc suggests that the discrepancy between the official German figures and the truth is even greater; and as an instance, he cites the case of the Champagne fighting last autumn. The number of killed in these actions, whose names have been reported, amounts to 24,000; the number of wounded to only 41,000! While all the experience of the Allies shows that in this kind of fighting for every ten men killed, 45 are wounded, the German authorities ask us to believe that only 17 of their men were wounded for 10 killed. With regard to the prisoners, the evidence is even more conclusive, for Mr. Belloc states that "very nearly 70 per cent. of the names standing upon the French lists, and representing prisoners actually in the French camps, were found to be omitted from the German lists."

Chemical Industries.

In view of the Report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, a brief summary of the salient features of which appears elsewhere, it is instructive to note that the most valuable proposal before the United Provinces Board of Industries at its last meeting was to the effect that when industrial problems, involving chemical research come within the ken of the Department of Industries, they should be referred to the scientific department of the colleges of the United Provinces as well as to the Departmental Laboratory for consideration. The underlying idea of the proposal obviously is to familiarize chemical students with the industrial aspects of chemistry and to give a practical significance to their researches. No indication of the existence of a co-ordination of the character proposed between the colleges and Government Department is contained in the Bombay report, but we trust that it will soon be established. It is enough to point out that the rapid advance made by Germany in chemical industry was brought about simply because Germany realised earlier than any other country the importance of this intimate relation between theory and practice, which the United Provinces Board of Industries has now proposed.

"Panteutomania."

"Panteutomania" is the term used by the President of the Lisbon Society of Medical Sciences to describe the form of "collective madness" from which the Germans are at present suffering. The President, in an address he has been delivering on the subject, traces the origin of the disease in Germany to infection from France! In 1870, he says, France was imprisoned in her own vanity; for her there was no science, no art, no literature, but her own. The overthrow in 1870 produced a great change of spirit, but in a very short time the symptoms began to manifest themselves in Germany. Herbert Spencer, writing in 1873, quotes a letter received from a German professor, who deplores that the happy contrast to French self-sufficiency which Germany had till then displayed was disappearing "since the glory of the late victories." Still earlier, in 1871, Virchow warned his fellow-countrymen of the dangers to which national vainglory would expose them. In those days, according to him, men of science were almost all opposed to war, but that is by no means the case now. Rather, the characteristic attitude of the present day German men of science is displayed in the recent declaration that henceforth medicine is to be no longer cosmopolitan but wholly German.

Dr. Page on Booker Washington.

In mail week the American Ambassador enlivened the meeting of the anti-Slavery Society by giving a "talk," as they say in his country, about his old friend Booker Washington. Dr. Page, as he told his hearers, "grew up with the negro," and he was one of the most convinced supporters of the great negro who helped his race "up from slavery." He quoted with appreciation Booker Washington's saying that "a negro is four-fifths human nature, and it doesn't matter what the rest of him is,—you just play upon that nature." Dr. Page also told some good Booker Washington stories. The day after President Roosevelt had entertained Washington to dinner, and roused the sensitive feelings of White House, Mr. Roosevelt took Dr. Page aside and asked him, "Do you think this is going to hurt Mr. Washington's influence in the South? If so, I am sorry." Next day Dr. Page met Washington in New York, and Washington asked him, "Is this going to hurt the President do you think?" Once Booker Washington was accosted by a mellow gentleman, who said, "You are the greatest man living, sir." "No, no," protested Washington. "What about Mr. Roosevelt." "Well," the man replied, "I used to think he was the greatest man till he invited you to dinner."

"His Country Called him."

The special correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" on the Western front has had some interesting conversations with British prisoners, one of whom, whose name is given, is introduced as "a handsome youth" of 22, born in Ireland, but brought up in London, where he worked as an agent for a Saxon lace firm.

"What?"

"Yes, that is so. Mr. A. was the British representative of Mr. B., of Saxony. I was his traveller. Mr. B. is a thorough business man, and I also knew another German belonging to the firm. I must say I have learnt a lot from these men, and will most certainly work for them again. I shall certainly also go over to Germany—quite sure, sir."

The youth puzzled me rather. "But in that case why did you take up arms against us?" Now it was the youth's turn to look at me with an air of surprise. He raised his head, his features became serious, and, with youthful pathos, he exclaimed. "Well, sir, my country called me." [The English is in the original.]

I smiled. "You are using the language of one of your recruiting posters."

"Not at all, sir. This is my conviction. My country called me, and I went."

"Did you ever reflect what it was the country was calling you for?"

"There was no need for reflection. The British went to war for the sake of Belgium and France. That's a fact, sir."

Racing and the War.

Some of the French deputies visiting England in mail week were much interested during their stay in London in the stoppage of racing, and they inquired of Mr. Runciman how he had managed to obtain the consent of the racing authorities to the cessation. Mr. Runciman's reply shows how, by a little judicious conversation, he gained an object which would have been difficult to secure by the employment of more Prussian methods. He told them that

while travelling one day he saw a trainload of wounded soldiers at a standstill, and on inquiry he was told it was held up by a race "special." Touched by this, he sought a remedy, but was told that he would meet with endless difficulties if he attempted to tackle the question. So he went straight to the officials of the Jocked Club and told them the story. He found them most sympathetic and agreeable to the stoppage of "specials."

"Swadeshism" in China.

A proposal which will interest many in India is now being put forward in China to divert the "national savings" subscribed during the Chino-Japanese crisis over Kiao-Chau to the establishment of cotton-spinning mills. Some of this money was returned to the donors when the crisis had passed away. In a good many provinces, however, this was not done and the Metropolitan National Salvation Fund authorities recently approached the provincial committees with the suggestion that the subscriptions should be devoted to a kind of what may be called Swadeshi campaign. At the meeting of the Tientsin merchants and manufacturers called to consider various suggestions for laying out the money, Mr. Wang Pai Chen's proposal that cotton-spinning mills should be established was carried. Though the Central Salvation Fund Committee has still to approve of this proposal, there can be no doubt that if it is adopted it will go a long way in making China self-supporting as regards cotton yarn. The extent of the corresponding loss to this country,—especially Bombay,—can be gathered from the fact that China is the largest importer of Indian twist and yarn.

Valour in the Trenches.

Some of the brief official stories attached to the list of recipients of the Victoria Cross go beyond all imaginative efforts of the novelists. It is for instance no exaggeration to say that had such a story as that of Corporal Cotter, who recently obtained the Cross, been used in fiction, it would have been roundly declared to surpass possibility. With a leg shot off below the knee and wounds in both arms, this brave soldier made his way for fifty yards to a crater, there took charge of his men, held the position for two hours, and, with only rough dressings, remained for another twelve hours before he could be taken to the rear. It is a story not only of magnificent courage, but of almost superhuman endurance. Some of the other incidents recorded scarcely fall behind this in courage. The story of Private Young who with both jaws shattered and a bullet wound in the chest yet laboured successfully to bring in his wounded sergeant is one which, as the official account drily states, "could hardly be surpassed."

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay for England by the P. and O. steamer Kashmir sailing mid-day on Tuesday the 16th instant.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer arrived at Simla yesterday.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been appointed to the Industries Commission.

Col. A. O. Evans, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U. P. is shortly proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

The death has occurred at Allahabad, of Canon Nihal Singh, of the Allahabad Cathedral, the first Indian clergyman to be raised to that dignity.

EMPIRE'S CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

THE COMPETITION OF BEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Speaking at a meeting of the representatives of cane sugar producers of India, Egypt and other parts of the Empire at Caxton Hill, the Australian Premier Mr. Hughes said that he did not doubt that the Empire could produce all the sugar it required.

As the market after the war would be flooded with beet sugar, he suggested, that the Imperial Government should guarantee to take a certain quantity at a minimum price from each part of the Empire.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

GOOD TURN AT VERDUN.

The White Star steamer Cymric was torpedoed in the Atlantic by a German submarine. She had passengers on board and is reported to be sinking.

The American Note to Germany has been despatched. It accepts the declaration regarding the new submarine policy, but the United States cannot entertain the suggestion that the new policy shall be in the slightest degree contingent upon the conduct of any other Government, as affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants.

Matters are taking a good turn at Verdun. The French now regularly recapture on the following day the slight ground lost the day before. The situation on both banks of the Meuse has been re-established as it was before the renewal of the German offensive.

The Turks have evacuated the entire front line trenches in the neighbourhood of Erzindjian in the Caucasus.

The Belgians advanced from Lake Mohasi in German East Africa and the enemy withdrew.

It is stated that owing to the threatening situation in Greece Prince George has cancelled his summer holiday in Denmark and is going direct to Greece.

According to a Copenhagen telegram a fire has destroyed a factory and sixty aeroplanes at Altona in Schleswig-Holstein.

Sir John Nixon's Mesopotamia dispatches covering the indecisive battle of Ctesiphon and the subsequent retirement to Kut, are published.

It is understood that Mr. Churchill will resume his parliamentary duties in the Commons.

MEAT RIOTS IN GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Herr von Weigand wires to the "New York World":—The recent riots were directed against butchers who hoarded meat. The police confiscated the hoards which were sold at official prices.

HOW PIRATES KEEP THEIR PROMISE.

PASSENGER BOAT TORPEDOED.

WHITE STAR CYMRIC TORPEDOED.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

SINKING IN THE ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The Cymric was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic. The vessel was homeward bound. She carried a general cargo and had passengers on board.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.

The Cymric was torpedoed yesterday afternoon.

CYMRIC SINKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Lloyds state that the White Star Liner Cymric is sinking.

The Cymric was a very old White Star boat, built in 1898 by Harland and Wolff, Ltd. She was 13,096 tons gross register, 585.5 feet long, 64.3 feet broad and a depth of 37.9 feet.

SUBMARINE V STEAMER.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The steamer Clan Lindsay reports that she exchanged shots in the Bay of Biscay t noon on the 3rd instant with a submarine which disappeared.

BRITISH VESSEL SUNK.

FOURTEEN MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The British sailing ship Galgate has been sunk. Fourteen are missing.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam "Telegraff" says, the statement that Germany has offered a Hamburg-Amerika liner as a substitute for the Tubantia is an invention.

FIRE IN A GERMAN FACTORY

SIXTY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 9.

A fire has destroyed a factory and sixty aeroplanes at Altona.

BELGIAN ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LE HAVRE, May 9.

A communiqué says: The Belgians advanced from Lake Mohasi in German East Africa and the enemy withdrew.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL TO RESUME PARLIAMENTARY DUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

It is understood that Mr. Winston Churchill will resume his parliamentary duties in the Commons.

PRINCE OF WALES IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 9.

The Prince of Wales has made a further visit to the front accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel.

His Royal Highness motored through Cividale to the most advanced positions on the Mid-Isonzo and received an ovation.

Later he met Signors Salandra and Cadorna and engaged in very cordial conversation for an hour.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales with King Emmanuel has made a prolonged tour of the Italian fronts and been everywhere heartily cheered.

The visit has given great satisfaction to the Italians.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

A BUSINESSLIKE DOCUMENT.

NO WAVERING THIS TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 9.

The American Note to Germany has been despatched. It contains only about two hundred words.

The Note accepts the declaration regarding the new submarine policy but says:—The United States cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, the suggestion that the new policy shall be in the slightest degree contingent upon the conduct of any other Government, as affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The following is the text of the American Note to Germany:—

The Note of the Imperial German Government of May 4th has received careful consideration. It is especially noted as indicating the future purpose of the Imperial Government that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of war for the rest of its duration to fighting the forces of belligerents and is determined to impose on all its commanders at sea limitations recognised by the rules of international law, upon which the Government of the United States has insisted throughout the months since the Imperial Government on February 4th 1915, announced the submarine policy, now happily abandoned.

The Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts amicably to settle critical questions arising from that policy.

SCRUPULOUS EXECUTION OF DECLARATION.

Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of the abandonment of that policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States relies on the scrupulous execution of that declaration.

The Imperial Government's altered policy is such as to remove the principal danger of the interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state, that it takes it for granted, that Germany does not intend to imply that the maintenance of the newly-announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or the result of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages of the Imperial Government's Note of May 4th are susceptible of that construction.

MAKING IT CLEAR.

In order, however, to avoid misunderstanding the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government, that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, the suggestion that respect by the German naval authorities for the rights of the citizens of the United States on the high seas should in any way, or to the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government, as affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants.

The responsibility in such matters is single not joint, absolute not relative.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 9.

General satisfaction is expressed here with President Wilson's reply.

PRETEXT TO WAR WITH AMERICA.

GERMANY CANNOT FIGHT THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

A Rotterdam message to the "Daily Telegraph" says, that opinion has been expressed in authoritative quarters there, that if President Wilson declines the German request to mediate, the new orders to submarine commanders will be withdrawn and the campaign of frightfulness be resumed, which would result in making the United States Germany's enemy.

Then the German Government would be able to tell the people that it was unable to continue the struggle against the whole world.

It is believed that Germany, as a condition of peace, is prepared to abandon Bel-

(Continued in Column 4.)

VERDUN SITUATION.

TAKING A GOOD TURN.

FORMER POSITIONS REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 9.

A semi-official statement says:—Matters are taking a good turn at Verdun. We now regularly recapture on the following day the slight costly and ephemeral gains made by the enemy the day before.

Thanks to the untiring heroism of our troops the situation on both banks of the Meuse has been re-established as it was before the last renewal of the formidable German offensive.

GERMAN VERDUN COMMAND.

CROWN PRINCE TO BE RELIEVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Agendia Libera" learns from Switzerland that the German General Staff with the consent of the Kaiser has decided to remove the Crown Prince from the Verdun command for another command or for a long rest.

According to the "Petit Parisien" the Germans in their attack on Hill 304 employed an army corps on a front of five kilometres with the object of forcing a decision.

The "Westminster Gazette" is of the opinion that it is preferable from the point of view of the Allies for Germany to use her reserves in this way than in attacking the Russians, as a heavier penalty will be exacted from the German reserves at Verdun.

COUNCIL OF ENEMY GENERALS.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Temps" in its military notes considers it more likely that the Germans reported to be going to Belgium are intended to pierce part of the front which the enemy consider likely to be less tenaciously held than Verdun, than to be used merely to resist an Allied offensive.

The "Central News" correspondent at Petrograd says, that at a council of generals held at Von Hindenburg's headquarters at Vilna, Von Hindenburg, who was indisposed, differed in a marked degree from Von Bulow, the latter insisted upon immediate activity, contending that trench life was causing depression. Von Hindenburg declared that to attempt serious operations with the troops at his disposal would be madness.

TURKS AND BULGARS FOR WESTERN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Bukharest correspondent says it is stated that 80,000 Turks and 40,000 Bulgar infantry are concentrated with a view to despatch to France at the end of the month.

RECENT GERMAN LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Agenzia Libera's" Berne correspondent states that the German losses in March and April were the heaviest of the whole war.

(Continued from Column 3.)

gium and Northern France, but is determined to hold Courland, which she is now preparing to attack, with the object of securing the whole Dvina line as the basis for negotiation. Another German offensive in the west is unlikely.

Shortage of food is the dominant factor in Germany's present desire for a favourable peace.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily News" Washington correspondent says, an official of the German Embassy when asked whether Germany wanted peace replied, that the German Note plainly implied that the United States could not allow the war to continue much longer. He refused to amplify this.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKS EVACUATE FIRST LINE TRENCHES.

THE BRESLAU'S ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 9.

There has been the usual bombardment on most portions of the front.

The Germans have been particularly active north of Lake Ilzen and south-west of Dvinsk.

The cruiser Breslau bombarded Eupatoria.

The Turks evacuated the entire front line trenches in the neighbourhood of Erzindjian under Russian fire.

NEW MODEL RUSSIAN RIFLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" says that the military authorities in Petrograd have informed an Italian publicist that foreign rifles have been gradually withdrawn. Five Russian armies opposed to the Teutons are now armed with the new model Russian rifle. Every regiment is well supplied with most modern machine guns. An artillery brigade is attached to each infantry division and three heavy six piece batteries to each army corps. The number of corps has been largely augmented.

RUSSIANS CROSS TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says, the Russians have crossed the Turco-Persian frontier. They have requested the British to undertake extended work in Persia beyond the Russian zone.

THREATENING SITUATION IN GREECE.

PRINCE GEORGE CANCELS HIS HOLIDAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 8.

Owing to the threatening situation in Greece Prince George has cancelled his summer holiday in Denmark and is going direct to Greece.

THE SALONIKA ARMY.

OPERATIONS AGAINST BULGARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—In the diplomatic notes in "Le Temps" it is stated, that General Sarrail's army is being gradually reinforced and soon the colours of nearly all the Allies will be displayed at Salonika and give the signal for operations against Bulgaria.

The Balkan Army is not idle. Its work will bear fruit. Serbia's share in the common task already exceeds expectations.

MORE ABOUT SALONIKA ZEPPELIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—A press correspondent at Salonika says, the commander of the destroyed Zeppelin admits having participated in the raids on England and he claims to have destroyed a station in the Vilna region. This was his first journey to Salonika and his object was to bomb the Allied fleet.

The prisoners from the Zeppelin were almost naked having removed their clothes to dry after floundering in the marshes. The wrecked Zeppelin lies in a desolate swamp among reeds growing as high as a man in mud and water. The bombs were thrown from the airship just in time to avoid a worse disaster.

The airship fell with sufficient force to crumple up the frame-work and to splinter the cabin from which the crew had already dropped. They opened the petrol tanks and fired the wreck.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Salonika says the prisoners state that they comprise all the crew. It is hoped that the body of the Zeppelin may be salved.

SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The Admiralty is forming a Committee for the relief of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

MESOPOTAMIA DISPATCHES.

RETIREMENT TO KUT.

SPLENDID STEADINESS OF TROOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Sir John Nixon's Mesopotamia dispatches covering October, November and December last, are published here simultaneously with their appearance in London. They repeat the story of the indecisive battle of Ctesiphon and tell of the subsequent retirement to Kut.

In connection with the retirement the dispatch describes the splendid charge of the 14th Hussars and the 7th Hariana Lancers, east of Kutunie, when the Cavalry Brigade under General Roberts engaged and drove back the enemy's advanced mounted troops who were attacking a stranded gunboat.

Regarding the heavy fighting at Umm-at-Tubal where the Turks attacked in great strength at daylight the dispatch says:—General Townshend took advantage of a successful counter-attack made by the Cavalry Brigade against a column which attempted to envelop his right flank to break off fight and retire by the echelons of the Brigade. This was carried out in perfect order under a heavy shell fire and by midday the enemy had been shaken off. General Townshend reports that it was entirely due to the splendid steadiness of the troops and the excellence of his brigadiers that he was able to repulse the enemy's determined attacks and extricate his force from the difficult situation in which it was placed. The mixed infantry brigade comprising the 30th Infantry Brigade, the 1/5th Hants Howitzer Battery and the 16th Cavalry under Major-General Mellis which had been despatched the previous morning to deal with hostile mounted troops, which had interrupted the passage of steamers further down, was meanwhile recalled. This brigade, the dispatch says, marched 80 miles in three days including the battle of December 1st. At the end of it their valour and discipline was in no way diminished and their losses did not include a single prisoner.

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

The names specially mentioned in the dispatches include Major-Generals G. V. Kemball and M. Cowper, Majors W. H. Beach, H. R. Hopwood, R. A. Cassels, W. C. Croly; Captains L. G. Williams, E. J. Nixon, G. B. Walker; Surgeon-General H. G. Hathaway; Brigadier-General J. C. Rimington, Lt. Colonels D. G. Collins, G. B. Irvine, Captain J. C. Macrae, Mr. E. Cleriei, Sir P. Z. Cox, Major F. Booth, Captain L. H. Branson, Major R. N. Dick, Captain T. A. Duffy, Major C. B. L. Greenstreet, Major W. H. Cribbon, Captain W. H. Hamilton, Commander W. B. Huddleston, Indian Marine, Lieuts. C. R. Goad, A. G. Kinch and B. C. March; Captains J. C. Moore, J. S. Mowat, 2nd-Lieut. W. C. Parsley, Major L. H. Queripel, Lieut. A. S. Shah, Captains R. C. Thompson, E. Whittall and Major C. B. Winter. Others referred to include Captain Nunn and Lieut. Eddis, of the Naval Flotilla, also Lieutenants A. B. Matthews and R. T. Sweet who gallantly led a party which demolished the floating bridge at Kut after the enemy had forced the bridgehead.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL TRENCH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The communiqué from General Haig says:—There was some activity last night at different points in the line. The enemy after a heavy bombardment entered our trenches east of Thiepval Wood and caused some casualties before they were driven out. The enemy left some dead and one prisoner in our trenches.

We successfully raided the enemy trenches north of Thiepval Wood, driving the occupants into dugouts where they were effectively bombed.

We also carried out a successful enterprise near Fromelles, entering hostile trenches which were well occupied and inflicting considerable casualties. Our casualties in both cases were very slight.

These raids were executed by the Welsh Fusiliers and Inniskilling Fusiliers.

There has been artillery activity last night and to-day in the Ypres salient.

INDIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

CAREFUL RECORD OF BURIALS KEPT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that the interments of Mahomedan soldiers who had died at the front, were carried out by their fellows in accordance with religious rituals. Careful records of all such burials would be kept so that permanent headstones might be put up.

Crematoria for Hindus were provided at large base hospitals.

EX-REGENT OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The King received the Zill-es-Sultan at Buckingham Palace to-day, and conferred the Knight Commandership of the Star of India on the son of Prince Ismail.

BRITISH BLOCKADE

EFFECT ON GERMANY.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS

The German and Austrian newspapers of the last six months have borne growing testimony to the effectiveness of the blockade established by the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, writes the "Daily Telegraph." As the blockade gradually became strengthened, and agreements were entered into with the Netherlands Oversea Trust and with the Danish Merchants' Guild, the lack of raw materials and food stuffs was all the more keenly felt throughout the Central Empires; and although contact was established with Turkey after the defeat of Serbia, the "supplies from Asia Minor." which many newspapers had led their readers to expect, were not forthcoming.

This absence of much-needed supplies affected the countries concerned chiefly in two ways. In the first place, the general cost of living was raised owing to the scarcity of food; and in the second place many businesses suffered from the scarcity of raw materials. Both these causes reacted on agriculture, which was also not unaffected by the absence of imported chemicals and artificial manures and fertilisers The difficulties of the agriculturist were mentioned in some detail by Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, in the course of the Budget debate on March 29:

When we now hear so many complaints of the deficiencies in agricultural production and in the supplies of food for the people, we must observe that the complainants do not consider the difficult circumstances which agricultural producers have had to face since the beginning of the war. . . . The war every day presents new problems which cannot be solved by a particular decree, or the use of mere force. What I am saying now applies to most of the cases which have been brought forward in the Press and in Parliament. I refrain for the moment from going minutely into the question of the potato supply. We had a relatively good harvest in 1915, but there were very heavy demands for potatoes, not merely in the form of requisitions from the municipalities, but also because potatoes were wanted for fodder in the absence of any other supplies of fodder. We have consequently found it necessary, and we shall find it still further necessary, to make larger demands on the producers than we did last year. . . .

There is a certain mistrust to town and country, The consumers complain that the land does not take sufficient care of their interests; and that, in particular, it does not fulfil their requirements with the necessary rapidity. The farmers, on the other hand, feel annoyed because so many complaints—not, perhaps, altogether justified —are directed towards them, and because they are the first to suffer from the numerous decrees and regulations. The patriotic feeling of this House, no less than the importance of the subject, demands that I should ask you to meet these complaints as far as possible, urging every one to do his utmost to further the measures of the Govrnment, etc.

SCARCITY OF SUGAR.

With these warnings and explanations may be compared an article in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" of Jan. 8, in which, nearly three months before the Prussian Minister's speech, a writer warned the country that the potato harvest would be disappointing and that the crop would have to be carefully husbanded. Shortly afterwards certain municipalities introduced potato-cards, and local inventories of potatoes were taken. A reference to this appeared, in the "Tageszeitung" of Jan. 12. The scarcity of manures also affected the sugar industry as "Vorwarts" pointed out on March 28:

What a grotesque state of things! At the beginning of the war Germany swam in sugar. A third of the sugar produced in Germany at that time went abroad, for the use of sugar in Germany, like the development of the sugar industry, was artificially restricted by the high sugar tax. It is now unthinkable that sugar should be exported. The land given over to sugar cultivation in 1915 was 31.6 per cent less than in 1914, and, in addition, the yield per acre has appreciably diminished. From the appendix to the memorial on economic measures it appears that the most optimistic forecast of the sugar harvest gives the figure of 35,000,0000 doppelcentner (i.e., nearly 3,500,000 tons), as compared with 53,000,000 doppelcentner for the year 1912-13. The reason is that the cultivation of sugar demands deep ploughing and careful watching; and the lack of manures, horses, and men has rendered this difficult. Besides, the disproportionately high prices of cattle and meat have driven up the cost of fooder to an enormous extent.

THE GREAT PORK PROBLEM.

Another agricultural point was dealt with by Professor Silbergleit, Director of the Statistical Bureau of the City of Berlin, in a pamphlet on the "Starvation Policy" of the Entente Powers, published at the end of 1915 and reviewed in the Berlin and other papers early in January. Professor Silbergleit warns the public that "an unnecessary increase in the cost of potatoes, apart from the cost of other foodstuffs," would have been avoided if only consumers had not wasted their potato supplies. "Waste," in this connection, meant the use of potatoes as fodder, though, as has been seen, the farmers had to use potatoes in the absence of other kinds of fodder. "As to pork," continues Professor Silbergleit:

The census of pigs taken on June 4, 1914, showed a total stock of 25,270,000, that is, more than 3,500,000 more than there were in the previous year. On the outbreak of war, with a view to husbanding the food supplies of the Empire, the authorities took immediate steps to restrict the slaughter of pigs. The consequence was that many farmers held up their usual supplies pending a possible increase in prices. Live pigs, which were sold in Berlin in September, 1914, at the rate of 48.45m. per 50 kilos (about 5½d per lb.), cost, in February, 1915, no less than 82.38m. per 50 kilos, The price rose to 85.39m in March, to 99.01m in April, and to 117.25m in May—the price in May, 1914, being only 44.06m. The number of pigs registered in March, 1915, was 17,870,000, or a decrease of about 30 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

It is known that only very small supplies of pork (as of other foodstuffs) reached Germany through Holland, and hardly any at all through Denmark, the blockade and the trading agreements effectively preventing such imports. The result is seen in the statistics quoted.

FRUIT AND SOAP.

So far back as Oct. 16, 1915, the "Berliner Post" complained, in its agricultural supplement, that the supply of fruit had fallen off very considerably.

The stoppage of our fruit supplies from overseas has led to our getting about 7,000,000 doppelcentner less than in time of peace. A demand is, therefore made that the Government shall take steps to see that the fruit available is used for the ordinary purposes of consumption, instead of a large proportion of it being used in the manufacture of spirits. Since that date the supply of fruit in Germany must have become considerably smaller. Indeed, a few weeks ago an official decree was issued in the Berlin area regulating the proportion of fruit to be used for jam-making.

In issuing a recommendation with regard to soap, in view of the prevailing scarcity, the War Department for Oils and Fats made an admission with regard to an essential ingredient in the manufacture of shells ("Vossische Zeitung" and other papers, March 22):

Since a scarcity of soap has been left, house-keepers have been advised to save pieces of fat, etc., and to make their own soap. This well-meant advice must have been given in ignorance of the official orders on the subject. By the decree of Jan. 6, issued by the Bundesrat, the use of oils and fats for the manufacture of soap is forbidden, unless special permission has been secured from the Imperial Chancellor. Housekeepers should, therefore, collect their oils and fats, and take them to a soap manufactory which has secured the necessary license. The preparation of soap at home is prohibited, because in this way glycerine, the valuable product contained in the fats, is lost. As glycerine is one of the most important raw materials of war, its waste is an infraction of the acts relating to the defence of the realm.

Special precautions, of course, have been taken to make sure that none of these materials shall reach Germany through neutral countries. The effects of the blockade can also be seen in the reduced dividends of many industries and banks.

"CORNELL SHELLEY" GETS SIX YEARS.

"A CLEVER SWINDLER AND A SCOUNDREL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 10.

The further hearing was resumed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which E. Cornell Shelley was charged with cheating Messrs. Simpson and Co., Addison and Co., and Wrenn Bennett and Co.

Major C. H. Leet Palk, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Madras Lunatic Asylum, examined for the prosecution said the accused was examined very carefully and was found to be both constitutionally and mentally sound. In spite of almost hourly examination witness had never once found any single sign of insanity about him.

The accused being asked if he had any questions to ask the witness, asked the Court who the witness was. On being told that the witnss was Major Leet Palk the accused replied he was Colonel Shelley and went on to make accusations against Major Leet Palk. He added he was in an abnormal state and was not responsible for his actions. He said if he had his will he would throw Major Leet Palk under a passing locomotive engine.

Inspector Finan, of the Bombay Police, was then examined and gave the previous history of the accused in connection with prosecutions at Bombay. Witness said the accused was known as William Charles Rogers alias Alfred Allen alias John James Macmillan. He was arrested in Bombay in February 1912, and was convicted in two cases of forgery and cheating etc., and sentenced in one case to one year's rigorous imprisonment and in the other to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. He had no doubt that the accused before the Court was the indentical person who was so convicted.

The conviction against the accused in Calcutta for cheating was proved by a head constable. He was convicted in that case as William Charles Rogers and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

His Worship found that the accused was perfectly sane and that he was clearly guilty of the offences brought against him. The Magistrate characterised the accused as a scheming rogue, a humbug, a clever swindler and a scoundrel. In each of the three cases, the sentence of the Court was that he be rigorously imprisoned for two years, each sentence to take effect on the expiry of the previous term so that the sentence was six years' rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate.

FORTIFICATION OF ALAND ISLANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The Swedish activist party has been revived by the question of the fortification of the Aland islands being again raised. Herr Rappe, the ex-war member, demands the immediate neutralisation of the islands, otherwis Sweden will be either dominated by the Entente or made dependent on Germany.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

COUNT OKUMA AND MALCONTENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—With reference to the adverse criticisms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance recently appearing in the jingoistic circles of the minor press in Tokyo, Japanese statesmen and leaders of thought have submitted to interviews eliciting unequivocal reaffirmations of Japan's loyalty to the alliance and characterising the outburst of fault-finding as no more than superficial vapourings of political malcontents anxious for a change of Government.

Count Okuma, the Premier, in granting a second interview in regard to the subject of the alliance simply repeated what he had said before and which has already appeared in the foreign press assuring the friends of the alliance that the criticisms printed in some minor Japanese newspapers did not at all represent either the Japanese Government or the people of the empire as a whole. Count Okuma declares that the Allies must stand or fall together and they must now hold together until Germany is defeated and thoug' Japan has done much to show her faith in England since the outbreak of the war she will do and is doing still more to prove the permanency of the alliance.

CALL TO MARRIED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave said that married men abroad who were eligible for service and who were usually resident in Britain, must return forthwith and report to the military authorities.

TABRIZ-JALFA RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 9.

The Tabriz-Jalfa railway has been opened for passenger and goods traffic.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

If the Daylight Saving Bill is passed it will be enforced on May 21st and normal time will be restored on October 1st.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad deserves to be congratulated on its resolution to hold an Educational Conference during the Conference week in Ahmedabad in September next. I do not know what has led it however to confine the activities of the Conference only to Gujarat. Many papers commenting on its decision have suggested that it should hold a provincial educational conference and I should like to support their suggestion heartily. I do not think Gujarat suffers from peculiar educational disabilities as distinguished from other divisions of the Bombay Presidency; more or less the whole of the Presidency is suffering from the shortsighted educational policy of the Bombay Government. If a Provincial Conference is held its deliberations are likely to meet with more sympathy at the hands of the public and with more respect at the hands of the Government than otherwise.

Needless to say its proceedings should be conducted in English, though vernacular speeches preferably in Gujarati, may be delivered on every resolution.

As in the United Provinces, the Conference should appoint a permanent standing committee to carry on the work of the Conference to correspond with Government and the University and to take action regarding various proposals. We should attach greatest importance to executive action. Mere deliberations and table-thumping will be of little use so far as educational movements are concerned.

Education is mainly a queston of money. It is rather difficult to induce Government to spend money on education in these days, but the hindrances in the way of education progress may be removed by Government. I should like to suggest that the following subjects among others may be taken up by the Educational Conference.

Higher Education:—Inadequacy of Arts Colleges in the Presidency as compared with other Presidencies 2. Encouragement to the Karnatic and Surat Colleges. 3. Establishment of combined hostels on the model of Madras hostels in principal cities. 4. The over-crowding of professional colleges specially Engineering and Law Colleges. 5. The slaughter of LL.B. students. 6. The establishment of the Royal Science Institute at an early date in Bombay.

Secondary Education:—Increased grants to aided schools and the appointment of special officers to increase the number of aided schools. 2. Relaxation of the stringency of recognition rules. 3. Condemnation of the marks system. 4. Matriculation and Schools Final question. 5. Removal of restriction of numbers in schools till the number of schools is adequately increased.

Primary Education:—Introduction of free and compulsory education in selected Municipal areas. 2. Abolition of rural standards. 3. Improvement of the prospects of the teachers. 4. Co-education.

Female Education:—Consideration of the Government of India despatch. 2. Karve's University. 3. Special curriculums. 4. Appointment of more inspectresses. 5. Provision of scholarships for higher and medical education. 6. Establishment of Female High Schools in every division.

Technical Education:—Conversion of the Victoria Technical Institute into a technological college. Establishment of technical and industrial schools in every division.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATION.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant H. V. Becher Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Morris, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant P. M. Brooks, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Hawkins, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Bucknall.
Second-Lieutenant B. E. Bumpus, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. N. Koch, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. S. Bush, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant N. B. Harris, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Clarke, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. Shea, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Coles, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Davis, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Douglas, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. Edwards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. Vaughan-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant S. C. Day, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant T. A. Nichols, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant L. Douglas-Crompton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant V. H. Maasdorp, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant S. G. Earle, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Fisher, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Martin, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Jardine, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Johnstone, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Kinnes, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Lammie, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Saunders, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant B. E. McGuhty, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Nye, Leinsters.
Second-Lieutenant L. B. Maunsell, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant C. Monckton, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. de B. Murray, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. Parry-Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Richford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant R. Sweetenham, Hampshires.
Second-Second C. W. Tatham, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. B. Vinter, Worcesters.

LONDON, May 7.

KILLED.

Lieut. A. Booth, Medicals.
Lieut. G. J. Slater, Worcesters.
Lieut. C. H. Wright-Ingle, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Burke, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Hay, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Hunter, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Morley-Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Jennings, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. F. Reading, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. M. Whitford, Irish Rifles.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. J. L. Urquhart, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Blackett, Shropshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. H. Furnell, Artillery.
Lieut. R. L. Valentine, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. D. W. McMichael, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Smith, Royal Lancasters.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. R. Bailey, Royal Lancasters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain E. J. Byrne, South Wales Borderers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Major V. A. Barrington-Kennett, Fying Corps.

DIED.

Sister J. M. Barclay-Smith, Queen Alexandra's Nuring Service Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Major P. G. Smith, Yeomanry.
Captain J. G. Andrews, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain E. W. Bell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J. Jequier, Cheshires.
Captain A. Jordon, Cheshires.
Captain S. E. Laville, Leinsters.
Captain G. Nesbit, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain V. V. Pope, North Staffords.
Captain J. A. Tredennick, Seaforths.
Captain H. C. Westmorland, Hampshires.
Rev. T. L. Fisher, Chaplain.
Lieut. J. Bailey, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. G. Carpenter, Durham L. I.
Lieut. S. H. Harris, Flying Corps.
Lieut. L. C. Heygate, Duke of Cornwall's L. I.
Lieut. R. W. McEwen, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. A. M. Norman, Gordons.

LONDON, May 8.

KILLED.

Captain R. B. Singlehurst, Northumberlands.
Captain E. E. Welleslay, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Boothby, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Bradshaw, Scottish Borderers.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. W. Pike, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Adie, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. D. Pitt, Border Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General C. Gosling, Dublin Fusiliers.
Major J. Burke, Dublin Fusiliers.
Major F. B. Knyvett, Artillery.
Capt. N. P. Goodwin, Worcesters.
Capt. G. S. Macpherson, Northumberlands.
Capt. F. W. Prendergast, Leinsters.
Lieut. G. H. Arnold, Coldstreams.
Lieut. H. J. Carr, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut. H. Dare, Artillery.
Lieut. A. P. Dickie, Black Watch.
Lieut. C. M. Joicey, Northumberlands.
Lieut. F. P. Macintyre, Hussars.
Lieut. G. G. Rose-Innes, London Regiment.
Lieut. A. W. Wilson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. Burt-Smith, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Hickman, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Tabberer, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Clark, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Farrington, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. L. T. Goodfellow, North Staffordshires.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Harrower, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Hodges, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Judd, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. Lonsdale, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. A. Marshall, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Mitchell, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Nicholls, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. P. Pearse, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Reid, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Thornhill, Devons.
Second-Lieut. F. B. Whitehead, Cheshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The name of the following British officer appears in the 84th casualty list of the Indian Expiditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. P. Lawrence, I.A.R.O.

THE PARSI DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If ever it came to pass that the Parsi community should by any accident be entirely wiped off the surface of the earth there will still remain enshrined in the history of this country the memory that is associated with the family-name of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and the honoured name of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. By a queer irony of fate these very two honoured and illustrious names have been dragged into a controversy which has affected in no small measure the reputation of the Parsi community for sobriety of views and decorum of behaviour. Sir Jamsetji's letter in reply to the protest of some of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet funds makes it abundantly clear that at first it was nobody's intention to challenge the right of the trustees to convene a meeting *when requisitioned*. If at any time there had been even a scintilla of such desire the meeting held in honor of Mr. Bomanji Petit would not have been allowed to pass off as peacefully and unanimously as it did, The trustees or at least some of them have to thank themselves for having compromised their position by challenging inquiry into their exclusive right to convene a meeting of the Anjuman. When the majority signed the requisition in favour of Sir Pherozeshah nothing was further from their minds than to disclaim the right of the trustees to convene meetings of the Anjuman. All they desired was to do honour to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah. Now that some of the trustees have openly claimed the monopoly of the right of convening such meetings we shall, if occasion requiries, be only too glad to meet them on their own ground.

A section of the Parsi Press, which is responsible for more mischief than any other agency in this sorry affair, have played as usual upon the feelings and sentiments of the unthinking portion of the community. We hold no brief for Sir Jamsetji and he has made his position sufficiently clear in his letter to the trustees. It is necessary to refer to the attitude of the Press as the diversion of the public mind from the real point at issue to what never was in issue before was entirely due to the writings of a section of the Press. The question of conversion of aliens, displacing of the towers of silence by doubtful crematoriums and cognate questions about which there have been many heated controversies before, were needlessly introduced with a view to flare up the imagination of the orthodox element. Among the signatories who requisitioned Sir Jamsetji there were many who are for one reason or another bitterly opposed to proselytism, crematoriums etc., and yet they had no hesitation in joining their forces with Sir Jamsetji as they were at one with him so far as the question of honoring Sir Pherozeshah's memory was concerned. Another agency which of late has become potent for great mischief in the community is the band of half a dozen self-seeking theosophists who teach young and pliant minds to ignore the tenets of their noble religion as propounded by eminent scholars and savants and seek to interpret them in the light of the doctrines of a discredited philosophy. Many a Parsi home is unhappy to-day because of the spread of theosophy during the last few years and it is time that the thinking portion of the community should take some action to, eradicate its evil influences.

These two agencies had done their best to wreck the reputation of the community for good sense and even though the heat of the controversy has now considerably abated they have not thought it fit to

(Continued in Column 6.)

repent of their actions in their cooler moments by publicly denouncing the acts of their unthinking and indiscriminating followers. On the contrary the sorry exhibition of the 9th April at the Town Hall has been unblushingly sought to be construed into a huge triumph for themselves and their followers.—Yours etc.,

A. P. SABAVALA,

High Court, 5th May, 1916.

VACCINATION AND SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue for March 25th, which has just reached me, I notice a letter on vaccination which calls for a reply.

The writer states that in a village in which there was a slightly larger number of unvaccinated children than vacciuated, there were 83 cases of small-pox among the unvaccinated and only two among the vaccinated. Neither of the vaccinated died whereas 13 of the unvaccinated cases proved fatal.

These figures to the unthinking would indicate that it is dangerous to remain unvaccinated. But when we examine them we find nothing of the kind.

First, might I ask how it happened that it was known how many children were vaccinated and how many not? In England it would be impossible for any official to be able to state definitely the number of vaccinated and unvaccinated children in his district. He could give a rough guess, but that would be all.

Secondly, is it not a fact that the youngest children and the most delicate would be among the unvaccinated? However you divide a community, whether into 80 per cent vaccinated or only 10 per cent. you always have in your unvaccinated portion the very people who would be most likely to take small-pox, and, after taking the disease, to die of it. In the figures before us we see that two-thirds of the unvaccinated children did not take small-pox. They were just as immune as the vaccinated. On the other hand, two of the vaccinated did contract the disease, which shows that in their cases at least vaccination had no protection.

Thirdly, the experience of this Baroda village is quite exceptional. Here in England we had an outbreak of small-pox in the town of Salford in January and February of this year. Ten cases occurred, and eight of them were in vaccinated persons. One of those vaccinated people died. There were at least 6,000 unvaccinated children living in the Salford Union, and yet not one of them took small-pox. An unvaccinated man died too, and an unvaccinated woman is now recovering. In the London outbreak of 1901-02, with an unvaccinated child population running into hundreds of thousands, practically 7,000 out of the 10,000 cases which occurred were vaccinated, and 10 per cent, of them died. In Sydney in 1913, where almost all the population was unvaccinated. there was not a single death in 1,500 cases.

Fourthly, there are figures extant for the Arthur Road Hospital, Bombay, which prove that vaccinated children under ten years of age take small-pox and die of it. When the Bombay Corporation were talking of making re-vaccination compulsory, these figures were paraded in order to show the need of re-vaccination. There is also a diagram in the report on vaccination in Madras for 1914-15 which proves that some of the best vaccinated districts have far more small-pox than the worst vaccinated.

Fifthly, this Baroda village would not have had small-pox at all if the sanitation had been all it should have been. Vaccination blinds the eyes to the true facts. When England's sanitation was in a very bad way, but her vaccination rate at its highest, she had the worst small-pox epidemic on record, viz., in 1871-2. She passed the great Public Health Act of 1875, and she never had another really bad outbreak, in spite of the fact that the vaccination rate declined till now less than half the children are vaccinated. Abolish overcrowding, give the people pure water to drink, see that the methods of sewage disposal are in accordance with nature's laws, enable the people to eat pure food and to have sufficient for proper nourishment. in a word, *sanitate*, and you will abolish small-pox.—Yours etc;

L. LOAT.
Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination, League.

27, Southampton Street,
Strand, London, W.C.,
April 17, 1916.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The market opened with a strong demand for jute mill shares in which business was put through, prices being on the whole better than yesterday. The favourite stocks fully maintained their positions. In the afternoon there was less activity in evidence and an easier feeling prevailed. Outside jutes there was nothing of interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Equitable 40/4, Sutkidih 12/4, 12/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 395; Auckland (ord) 176, 177, Barnagore (ord) 97, 98; Belvedere (ord) 340, 343, 341; Budge Budge (ord) 421, 422; Clive (ord) 129/8, 130, 128/8, 129, 126; Dalhousie (ord) 279, 280, 281; Delta (ord) 425, 427, 424, 423; Empire (ord) 36/14, 37, 36/10; Fort William (ord) 135; Gondalpara (ord) 522; Hooghly (prefs) 13/4; Kankanarrah (ord) 475, 476; Kelvin (ord) 495 to 505; Kinnison (ord) 550, 551; Lawrence (ord) 270 to 273; Northbrook (ord) 34/4, 33/8; Soorah (ord) 140 to 144, 145; Standard (ord) 321, 322, 320.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,660, Calcutta Tramways 97, 97/8 x.d. Northbrook 5¼ Debentures 104.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 80/14 to Rs. 81 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-6 to Rs. 81-8.

(Continued from Column 5.)

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice a few printer's slips in my letter to you regarding the Kirole widow's case, printed on the 18th ultimo, two of which I request you will allow me to put right. "Holy work" ought to be "Holy week." "The Bishop has passed no order on the Vara's decision. According to the Patriarch the Patriarch will not direct the Bishop to pass the order" ought to be "The Bishop has passed no order on the Vara's decision, according to the Patriarch. The Patriarch will not direct the Bishop to pass the order." I am thankful to you for having given me so much of your valuable space to reply to the Rev. A. F. D'Souza. However, as I fear that owing to my having to keep to the line of questions and answers, the case may have not presented itself to your readers in a proper perspective, I would ask you to allow me to make a few observations so as to bring into bold relief its main features. It is a part of the priests' case that the money deposited with the creditor by the sacristan of the Trindade Church, the alleged surety, belonged to that church and that the creditor appropriated the money of the church in payment of his debt. One would have expected the church authorities to have taken due notice of the Christian creditors' action in seizing hold of church money, but neither he nor his heirs are informed of the doctrine of restitution; that is reserved for the alleged debtor's sister-in-law, the unhappy widow in this case. Again, all along it was asserted that the widow owed the debt to the Trindade Church. This is borne out by her own complaint as well as by the Bishop's secretary's letter, dated 3rd July, 1914, in reply. In her two letters, one to the Bishop and the other to his secretary, the question of the refusal to her of confession, threat of hell-fire, and of the deprivations of a Christian burial on the ground of her owing a debt to the Trindade Church, which, she did not admit, has been brought out. By his letter, dated the 10th of July, 1914, the Bishop's secretary replies that the Vara is to make inquiry into the subject-matter of both her letters. But how does the Vara proceed? He confines himself solely to the debt, substituting a debt alleged to be due to the church for a debt alleged to be due to a private party. Feeling the comparatively greater difficulty, evidently, of instituting an inquiry into a debt due, not to the church, but to a private party, he misrepresents the widows complaint, and in the preliminary to his decision has the following:—"The petition of the complainant alleges that the Rev. P. D'Souza has called upon her to pay the debt of one Paschal Pereira of Rs. 200 to one Gregory Pereira." This is a pure invention on the part of the Vara. The widow has never alleged anything of the kind (see her petition to the Bishop and her letter to his secretary). Before the decision is pronounced, the widow sends in a protest to the Bishop against the matter of the inquiry in a letter addressed to his secretary. Thereafter, the Vara's decision is communicated to her in writing by the Vara himself. There is no endorsement on it by the Bishop. Nor does it purport to be communicated by order of the Bishop. The widow is politely written to by the Vara in his good English:—"I hope you will act yourself as a good Roman Catholic." The widow, on various grounds, again protests to the Bishop (through his secretary) against the decision and even requests another inquiry. Any answer from the Bishop or his secretary one way or other? Absolute silence. She then applies to the Delegate Apostolic, who informs her that the proper authority to appeal to, is the Archbishop of Goa. Accordingly this dignitary is approached and a petition is forwarded to him on the 24th November 1914. After reminder, the Patriarch sends her a reply in January 1915, in Portuguese through the Very Rev. L. C Pera of the diocese of Daman. The Very Rev. L. C. Pera is asked for an authorized translation in English. By his letter of the 13th February 1914 he declines to furnish the translation, suggesting that the widow herself should have the document translated. Finally, the Patriarch furnishes one through the Very Rev. L. C. Pera to the effect that as the widow's case has not been judged by the Bishop, he the Patriarch, cannot take it into consideration. On the receipt of the translated despatch, the widow writes on the 11th March 1915, to the Patriarch that she had failed to evoke any kind of reply from the Bishop with reference to the Vara's decision and requests that in the circumstances his Excellency would kindly direct the Bishop to pass an order, if the same were necessary to give him, the Patriach, jurisdiction in the matter. The widow writes again to the Patriach similarly on the 12th and 2nd April and 12th May 1915, but the Patriarch adopts his suffragans device of silence. On the 28th June 1915, the widow receives a message to appear before the Patriarch at the Bishop's residence at Colaba. She obeys the summons and goes accompanied by two persons. She is refused audience except in their absence. She then writes to the Patriarch giving the history of her call at the Bishop's residence to see his Excellency and praying for relief. To this there is no reply.

From the bare facts set out above, one after another, I think your readers can easily have a clear conception of the case, of the manifest injustice and wrong done to the unfortunate widow, and of the way her grievance has been treated by priests and prelates concerned. She has suffered long, but still her sufferings have not ended. The Bishop has not granted the relief prayed for: he and the Patriarch have been deaf to her entreaties.

For the reasons already given, now and before, the claim of debt falls to the ground and with it the demand for restitution. Even from the priests' point of view, taking it at the highest, there is only the shadow of a debt. Can and should, therefore, the priests and the ecclesiastical authorities on a mere shadow compel restitution? Even from the stand-point of moral obligation, the case against the widow is extremely doubtful. Will this consideration, pointing to a reasonable view, have any, weight with the authorities? Probably not. They will persist in their attitude; for, their sense of heir own personal dignity is, I am afraid, more highly developed than their sense of justice. Cannot Government come to the rescue of the widow? I learn that had the ecclesiastical authorities arrogated to themselves the powers and jurisdiction of the Courts of the Land in Goa, as the Vara has done in the present case, the Goa Government would have taken severe notice of the encroachment.—Yours, etc.

A. SYMPATHISER,

CONVEYANCES AT BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned through your valuable paper to the most inadequate system of distribution of conveyances at Bandra. The public are put to great delay and inconvenience especially in the mornings when one rushes out of his house with a hurried breakfast to catch a particular train, but his disappointment can be imagined when he arrives at the place he expects a gharry and he cannot get one for a considerable time. The poor fellow has just to wait his luck of some stray gharry coming his way; in the meantime he has not only missed the train he intended to go by, but perhaps two or three after it. One wonders to see the long string of gharries near the station extending as far as the end of the walls of the Slaughter House compound. Could a system not be introduced whereby some of the gharries instead of being allowed to stop at the Station be made to take their stand at some selected cross roads, say, a conveyance stand near St. Andrews for about six victorias and other important centres could have conveyance stands for three or more gharries as the importance of the place warrants.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. M.

Bombay, May 9.

WANTED A MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Corporation in your popular journal to-day. The high rate of mortality among infants due to preventable causes is a blot upon our civilisation, and it is a great relief to find that the scheme of a maternity hospital is about to materialise. I should like to suggest one ancillary reform which is of equally vital importance. On the Continent of Europe there are several milk depôts organised by voluntary associations of medical men. To make such an institution ideally perfect the following should be its objects:—

(1) To encourage breast feeding and to give information to mothers on such personal measures as may have an important bearing on their ability to nurse their children.

(2) To supply cow's milk to those infants whose mothers are unable to nurse them, modified to suit the varying ages and weights, and obtained from healthy sources. This milk should be distributed in bottles, each of which contains sufficient for one meal; this lessens the risk of contamination and its results, and guards against under—or over—feeding of the infants.

(3) To keep infants, living under unfavourable conditions of life, under medical supervision during a most critical period.

(4) To educate the present and future mothers in the care of infants.

(5) To educate the public and the dairymen in the advantages and necessity of a pure, clean milk supply, and to demonstrate the simple precautions necessary to effect this.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

May 9.

SACKS FOR BULGARIA.

GREEK PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

In his statement to Parliament regarding the allegation that Greece at the outbreak of the war had supplied Bulgaria with 37,000 sacks, stored at Salonika, the Premier, M. Skouloudis, gave a denial to the story. He admitted that negotiations had taken place with the Bulgarian Government for the supply of 10,000 tons of wheat and flour, and that the Bulgarian Minister had pointed out that flour could not be sent without sacks. M. Skouloudis gave a detailed statement of the negotiations that had taken place, but added that no export of sacks to Bulgaria had taken place either in co-operation with or to the knowledge of any official authority. Moreover, the watch kept by the Greek inspector at Salonika in co-operation with British agents, according to the special convention which has been made with Great Britain on the subject, guaranteed the impossibility of secret export, above all to Bulgaria.

The Premier added that he had just received the following telegram: "In the State warehouses at Salonika there are 70,000 sacks deposited on behalf of the Committee of the Ottoman Public Debt." If it had been their intention to provide Bulgaria with sacks they could have made use of these without having recourse to the sacks which had been requisitioned, the existence of which was known to the foreign Legations.

Chest Ailments

A prompt course of Peps will be effectual in all cases of difficulty in breathing, stuffiness of the chest, cold on the chest, or that nasty wheezy cough. This is because Peps contain a powerfully alleviating and healing medicine, which is taken into the lungs with the breath as a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth. The rich curative Peps will soon heal the weakened membranes, and make the chest sound and strong again.

Of Chemists at 1 Rupee per Bottle.

Peps

THE ANGLO-INDIANS AND EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Gilbert's contribution on the above subject is a timely suggestion made to the Anglo-Indians and as such it deserves the most careful consideration of all concerned in the well-being of the community. The fact that the community lives in a splendid isolation cut off from the European sojourners as well as their own fellow-countrymen the Indians, is really the cause of their backwardness in all the learned professions and commercial enterprises open to the sons of the soil. A living contact with either the Europeans or the Indians would have offered them many opportunities to come to the front rank well prepared for competition in commerce and the professions. The greatest principle of Political Economy, viz, 'the survival of the fittest," is to be borne in mind by all the communities which make up the population of India. Reliance on the name and fame of distant or near ancestors is in itself a hollow dream conducive to the degeneration of the community which has nothing else to command itself to the public esteem and trust.

The Parsis, who are the leading community in India, have already shown the right course to pursue and the Anglo-Indians will have to advance step by step through the same course if they mean to keep pace with the other progresive communities of India. Maintaining their own characteristics, but at the same tme keeping always in touch with the othe communities of India, the Parsis have risn to the very top of the ladder. The best and the highest among them have not only not lived an isolated life apart from the other Indians, but always co-operated wih them in all sorts of work, be it municipl, educational, industrial or political. Thy have always identified their communal interests with those of their adopted motherland, and now there is not a single Parsi i India who does not take pride in being alled a simple, unhyphenated Indian.

Mr. Gilbert dreams a golden drem for the community when he says that the Anglo-Indians should form the "Aristocracy of the Christian Community in India!" Does he not know that the Indian Christians are a highly educated community in India? They have already got their own spiritual pastors, lawyers and doctors. They are in fact as much respected everywhere in India as any other advanced community of India. The Anglo-Indians cannot, therefore, hope to lead the Indian Christians now or ever.

If the leaders of the Anglo-Indians want to educate the community on the right lines, they would do wisely to keep in vew the most important lessons imparted to the Indians by the Indian Christians and the Parsis. Living in splendid isolation has already borne most prejudicially on the Anglo-Indian community. They are treated in the country of their birth as foreigners. They are not at all accepted on equal terms by the Europeans. They will, therefore, have to bear in mind these two facts when they conceive any scheme of reform and progress of the community. Let them remember that in spite of the alien prefix to the name of the community, they are as much Indians as any sons of the soil. They have to live and thrive here in the same way as the others do. A living contact with the other communities, a close association with them in the collective life of the nation and an inspiring love for the land of their birth, are all that is demanded of the Anglo-Indians if they mean to take their right place among the progressive communities of India.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. S.

A TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there is going on in your valuable columns a correspondence regarding the Queens Road footpaths, may I point out that there are many footpaths in the city, especially those in congested localities like Market and Mandvi, which are occupied by hawkers and shopkeepers instead of being left unobstructed for the use of pedestrians. I wish the proper authorities would direct their attention in this direction as well as towards Queens Road.

If one would like to be convinced of the efficient training of the constables, sergeants and their assistants one should see them at work in the above-referred to congested parts of the town during the day and in the evenings at the Churchgate Street corner, Churchgate Station corner, Queens Road—Princes Street corner, and Sandhurst Bridge—Opera House corner. Even the London "Bobbie" would do well to take a lesson from them in saving himself and the traffic from confusion.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. P.

HOW B,S.A. EMPLOYEES LOOK AFTER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

It was not long after the outbreak of war that the employees of the world famous B. S. A. Company organized the B. S. A. Employees War Fund, with the object of showing their practical interest in the British soldiers and sailors in various parts of the world. The amount subscribed by the B. S. A. employees for the first twelve months, as shown by the Balance Sheet just issued, amounts to practically £7,000, and awards to a large number of patriotic funds have been made, amongst which the following are included:—

Prince of Wales's Fund	£1,500
Queen Alexandra's Fund	£100
Bournbrook Hospital	£100
Tobacco for Soldiers	£500
Prisoners of War Fund	£100
Christmas Gifts for Soldiers and Sailors, etc., etc.	£100

The whole amount subscribed is distributed, as the work in connection with the fund is entirely voluntary.

THE BELGAUM CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Very important have been the doings of the Belgaum Conference. A beginning has been made towards united effort and towards substantial progress. But a beginning only it is not all, and this point must be repeatedly emphasised, lest in the triumph of the moment, self-congratulation may bloat itself into dulling the consciousness of subsisting heavy responsibilities.

Such a caution, such a warning, seems sadly necessary just at the present moment, on account of the hot controversy raging in some quarters, which threatens to develop into rancour. The real position of the Congress, as a means to an end only, and of any constitution or rules controlling its working, as a means only to insure its smooth work, appear likely to be lost sight of and the Congress or its constitution regarded as the sole utimate aim. Differences may exists, in fact they are bound to exist, where several thinking persons are called upon to co-operate. But if there happens to be agreement with regard to the main issues, some persons must constantly subordinate their minor differences to secure co-operation and the strength of union with regard to main issues.

Whatever the differences, there are hardly likely to be any serious controversies over two points, viz., the first article of the Allahabad Constitution, and, secondly, the desirability of making a repetition of the unfortunate episodes of Nagpur or Surat impossible in the future. Towards this latter object must every constitution or set of rules chiefly aim. This done, unhappy experiences will be found to have made us at least wiser, if not better otherwise. We need not cast any censure on anybody about the responsibility for those unhappy experiences. Mutual recriminations are always dangerous, in that they almost always lead to repetition of split. It must be the sacred duty of all those who wish for united effort to avoid these, for, after all, the Congress is a body born to bring about changes and improvements. Independently of this object, it need not have any existence, since it commands no authority and is not, therefore, the sole objective.

Unfortunately, very unjust and untrue versions of the history and causes of the split are already appearing in speeches and writings of certain people. I shall take this opportunity of reminding all concerned, that this same tendency towards recrimination was the most potent cause of the split. Let us now mutually forgive, even unto forgetfulness; else, the compromise will only be a show, proving itself worse than any split. Unfortunately the President at Belgaum made an undesirable beginning. But let us remember that then the compromise resolution was yet on the anvil.

It will be observed that I have to say all this only to those who have considered the split as unfortunate, and those who think compromise desirable. There is yet a section of irreconcilables. Some people do still desire a continuance of separation. What they propose to gain by such a separate course, is not clearly intelligible. In fact, judging from our experience of the last ten years, we are more likely to lose heavily than to gain an iota by a continuance of separation. Two things have been hinted, as being likely motives for the advocacy of separation. One is the usual complaint of the other party not yielding enough. Identical grounds of complaints have hitherto rent many a factious household asunder. Experieneed leaders only have to step over to each other, and by the force of their personality and influence, to effect a cohesion of the divergent influences.

Such, in truth, has been the great work of Mr. Tilak at Belgaum. I cannot rest without paying my humble tribute to that towering personality. Without doubt, his best day's work in the cause of the Motherland, was done there. Posterity will benefit by it, according to their efforts and desserts. But Posterity will remember him by it, as his best work for his country. Blessed are all peace makers: singularly blessed those who unite a divided country.—Yours, etc.

GOVIND H. KESKAR.

NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE SCHEME ABANDONED.

REVENUES FROM TERMINAL TAX INADEQUATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The scheme for construction of a new bridge to replace the existing Howrah bridge over the Hooghly has been temporarily suspended and the Port Commissioners have decided to spend two lakhs of rupees in repair of the old bridge which has been in existence for nearly forty-two years. During recent years the existing bridge has been working at a loss. The present revenues of the bridge are derived from a terminal tax of two pies per maund on goods carried by the East Indian Railway. This terminal tax is now levied at its legal maximum rate. Edible grains and seeds, coal, salt, and materials for the East Indian Railway are, however, exempted from the tax. Several suggestions have been made for increasing the income of the bridge, viz., (1) withdrawal of the existing exemptions in the terminal tax on goods, (2) an all-round increase in the rate of the terminal tax on goods, (3) the re-imposition of the terminal tax of 3 pies per head on passengers travelling within a radius of 30 miles.

In a resolution issued to-day the Governor of Bengal recognises the above methods are not exhaustive and has decided to appoint a representative committee to consider and report on the best manner of improving the finances of the Howrah bridge.

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HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

A PRINCESS FINED.

GERMAN THANKS FOR A "FRIENDLY RECEPTION."

Princess Adolphe de Wrede was charged at Plymouth on April 13 as an alien with having resided in Plymouth, a prohibited area, from March 15 to April 8 and failed to furnish the registration officer with particulars required by the Aliens Restrictions Order.

It was stated that the accused filled up a registration form at the Grand Hotel on her arrival, but did not notify the police.

The defending solicitor said that the Princess was naturalized in France in 1903. Her home was at La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, in the province of the Seine, but for a number of years she had had a home in England, where she was at the outbreak of war. Since then she had paid two visits to France, one just after the battle of the Marne, because her house had been visited by German troops, and the second last August. Last March she wished to return to France, but as there was some delay she went to Plymouth to visit a friend. She had been misled as to the necessity of registering at the police station.

Colonel W. P. Drury said that in the *Almanach de Gotha* it was stated that the defendant was born in Hungary and was married in Vienna. Her husband being a member of the Orthodox Greek Church, and she herself being a Roman Catholic, the marriage was declared void by her own Church. She then married the Prince de Wrede of Bavaria, and some time afterwards this marriage also was annulled by the Bavarian Courts, although it was upheld by the Court of Appeal in Paris. It was difficult to understand how naturalization should have been obtained in those special circumstances. She possessed an estate and chateau in North-east France, and the military authorities knew that during the German invaders' advance, when they ruthlessly devastated all that region, they seemed to have taken scrupulous care not to damage the property of the Princess.

The defending solicitor said that was not so.

GERMAN OFFICER'S LETTER OF THANKS.

Colonel Drury said that in all events in examining the Princess's papers he had come across a note in German written by a German officer, who expressed his thanks for, and appreciation of, the hospitality received at the chateau during the German advance. It was roughly translated as follows:—

"Princesse Wrede,—Found in your house during our very short stay in this place a very friendly reception. We were able to appease our hunger. I am glad at last to have found a German house.—I remain, very gratefully yours, Fritz von der Tann, Lieut."

He believed that the Princess was not in France at that moment, but the letter showed that the sympathies of the lady of the chateau were less with her adopted country than with the invading enemy. Since the war began she seemed to have developed an interest in parts on the South Coast, and had visited Folkestone, Plymouth, Fowey, Torquay, and Looe. He had it on the authority of the Chief Constable of Folkestone that she was expelled from that place last year. Her brother was fighting for Austria, and her son-in-law was on Von Bissing's staff. The French authorities refused to *vise* her passport.

The defending solicitor said that all these statements were hearsay and in the main untrue. The Princess was not disloyal, and had not been expelled from Folkestone or anywhere else.

The Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 for failing to register.

The defendant gave £20 to be distributed by the Mayor amongst the poor of the town.

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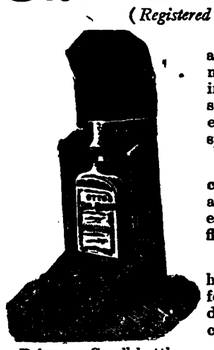

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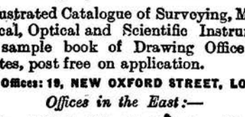

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